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ANDRA Spring 1923



ANNOUNCEMENT

Executive Committee of Management of Andorra Nurseries, 1923

W. Frazier Harrison, Chairman J. Howes Humphreys Adolph Steinle William J. Lawson A. G. Carver

Sales Department

William J. Lawson
Jean H. Cojan
John L. Mearns
W. J. Groome
Wm. L. Fanshawe

Supplemented by Members of the Executive Committee

William Warner Harper,
Proprietor



Thro the Rose Walk at Andorra to a Shady Seat

Directions for Ordering

Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed, but when without instructions, we will use our best judgment and forward by shortest and safest route. We recommend all herbaceous plants to be shipped by express.

All orders are accepted subject to previous sale and the fol-

lowing terms and conditions:

PRICES.—Prices in this catalog cancel all previous lists, catalogs and quotations. Prices are subject to change without notice. The prices in this catalog include packing, except on special bulky pieces, for which cost of packing will be extra. Our prices are f. o. b. our shipping station, or for local delivery f. o. b. customer's place if within 10 miles of our Nurseries. Arrangements can be made for distance deliveries by motor trucks of full truck loads if desired.

STOCK SPECIALLY SELECTED by customers at the Nurseries will be charged according to the value of the trees chosen, irre-

spective of catalog list price.

QUANTITY.—Lots of 5 and 50 will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates respectively. Where no price per single plant is quoted lots of less than five plants of any one sort are sold at the 10 rate,

PACKING.—All goods are thoroughly packed, insuring best ALL PACKING CHARGES ARE INprotection while in transit. CLUDED IN OUR LIST PRICES, except for specimen stock of unusual size, when the packing will be at cost.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility, when accounts will be due in 30 days.

Forwarding and Shipping

SHIPPING SEASON opens about March 1st in the Spring and August 1st in the Fall.

INSPECTION AND FUMIGATION.—Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment. Stock will be fumigated when requested or when the State laws require it.

GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS.—All goods are guaranteed true to name, full count, up to grade, and in good condition when shipped. Any plant proving untrue to name will be replaced. Our stock is of the highest grade, thrifty and well grown, insuring its success if properly cared for after transplanting. As we have no control over its usage after it leaves our hands properly packed and in good condition, we can give no guarantee on the life of stock; however, any just complaint will receive our utmost consideration. Claims must be made within five days after receipt of goods. Stock delivered as per order and in good condition is not returnable.

GOODS IN TRANSIT.—All goods are at purchaser's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding companies and we receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition. Claims for damage while in transit must be made to the delivery company. Have delivery agent note the damaged condition on the freight bill, promptly present your claim to the transportation company and send copies of all papers so we can help you to secure prompt settlement.

ADDRESS all correspondence and orders not to individuals, but to

ANDORRA NURSERIES,

WM. WARNER HARPER, Proprietor

CHESTNUT HILL.

PHILADELPHIA. PA.



The Rose Garden, enclosed by Hedges of Arbor Vitæa, with mass planting in the background.

An Invitation to Andorra

Those interested in trees and plants out-of-doors are always cordially welcome at Andorra. Excellent highways through this beautiful rolling section of Pennsylvania, with its charm of colonial manor house and country-place, offer inviting roads from every direction to visitors in motor cars. Train connections over the Chestnut Hill branches of both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads make Andorra a two-hour run out of New York and a half hour from the heart of Philadelphia; from Chestnut Hill Stations a ten-minute ride on the City Line trolley cars brings one to the Nurseries.

Planting New Places

Offers a problem both interesting and difficult to those not entirely familiar with Trees and Plants in their relation to each other and their future effect as specimens or in masses.

The Andorra House Booklet, just published, shows the development of the grounds—its illustrations carry one through the construction period to the finished place, showing in a marked way how much can be done with a small property, when carefully planned and planted. A copy will be sent on request.

Evergreen Trees

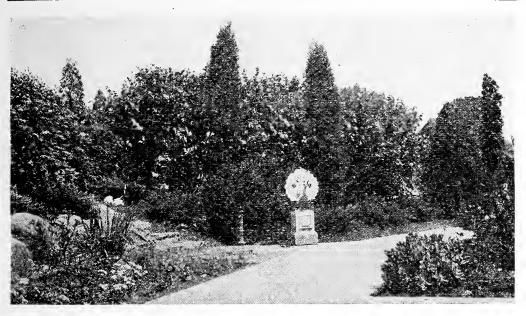
	Titor ground aroun		
	All Evergreens are lifted with ball and bu	rlapped.	
AB	IES concolor.	Per 10	Per 100
	WHITE FIR. Tall, rapid growing; hardy		
	rich silvery needles. For specimen or groups.		
	2½ to 3 ft		
	3½ to 4 ft	007 50	
	4½ to 5 ft	$\$87 50 \\ 100 00$	
	Specimens. Large and handsome—	100 00	
	7 to 10 ft\$20.00 to 50 00		
A.	Nordmanniana.		
	CRIMEAN FIR. Tall; dark, glossy green		
	foliage. Good specimen.		
	3½ to 4 ft Each \$8 50		
	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft		
	from 6 to 16 ft. in height. \$20.00 to 150 00		
A.	Veitchii.		
	VEITCHES FIR.		
	3 to 3½ ftEach \$6 50		
	3½ to 4 ft		
	4 to 5 ft		
	5 to 6 ft		
	υ το ο τι		
BIG	OTA orientalis.		
	ORIENTAL ARBORVITÆ. Tall and slender		
	like Italian Cypress; rich dark green. For		
	formal work.	40.00	4100 00
	15 to 18 in	$\frac{12}{90}$ 00	\$108 00
	2 to 2½ ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$	180 00 $225 00$
	3 to 3½ ft	30 00	$\frac{225}{275} \frac{00}{00}$
	41/ 10 5 41	35 00	315 00
•	5 to 6 ft 5 75	45 00	400 00
	6 to 7 ft 7 00	55 00	500 0 0
	7 to 8 ft 8 75		625 00
	8 to 10 ft	$100 \ 00$	
n			
В.	orientalis, var. aurea nana.		
	DWARF GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR-		
	VITÆ. Conical; foliage warm golden. For garden or foundation planting. Very slow		
	growing and formal in habit.		
	15 to 18 in		
	20 to 24 in		
	24 to 30 in 7 50		
	30 to 36 in 8 50	67 50	
	36 to 42 in 10 00	80 00	
	48 to 60 in 15 00		
R	orientalis, var. compacta.	í	
D.	COMPACT CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. Dwarf,		
	columnar shape; fresh green. For the very		
	formal place or hedges.		
	1½ to 2 ftEach \$2 00	16 00	
	2 to 2½ ft 2 50	$20 \ 00$	
	91/ 1 - 9 - 61	30 00	
	2½ to 3 ft		
	2½ to 3 ft	40 00	

BIOTA orientalis, var. elegantissima.	
ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR-VITÆ. Tall, columnar; Japanese in effect and formality. Winter color golden bronze. 1½ to 2 ft. Each \$2 75 2½ to 3 ft. 5 00 3½ to 4 ft. 7 50 4 to 5 ft. 10 00 5 to 6 ft. 13 50 Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. Each 20 00 Specimens. 8 to 9 ft. 25 00	\$22 50 40 00 60 00 80 00 108 00
B. orientalis, var. semperaurescens.	
DWARF GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR-VITÆ. For formal planting about the house or garden.	
2 to 2½ ft. Each \$3 50 2½ to 3 ft. 4 00 3 to 3½ ft. 5 00 3½ to 4 ft. 6 50 4 to 5 ft. 7 50 Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. Each \$25 00	27 50 32 50 40 00 52 50 60 00
CEDRUS atlantica.	
MT. ATLAS CEDAR. Distinct in habit, tall pryamided type, gray-green foliage. 3 to 4 ft	
C. Atlantica glauca. MOUNT ATLAS SILVER CEDAR. Airy pyramidal tree with silvery-green needles. Use as specimen. 2½ to 3 ft. Each \$7 50 6 to 7 ft. 12 50 10 to 12 ft. 25 00 12 to 14 ft. 30 00	
C. Libani.	
CEDAR OF LEBANON. Its horizontal branches make it a picturesque specimen. 2 to 3 ft. For Fall deliveryEach \$7 50 3 to 4 ft. For Fall delivery10 00	
CRYPTOMERIA japonica, var. Drachioides.	
JAPANESE TEMPLE CEDAR. Oriental in effect. As specimen or in groups. 8 to 9 ft	
C. Japonica, var. Lobbii compacta. LOBB'S JAPANESE CEDAR. Tall and slender. Splendid for Winter effect of dark bronze-tinged foliage. The beauty-loving Japanese use this stately evergreen especially for setting of their temples. 5 to 6 ft	

ILEX. (See also Deciduous Trees and Shrubs.)	
I. Aquifolium.	
ENGLISH HOLLY. Bright and cheery in	
Winter landscapes in protected corners	Per 10
1½ ftEach \$2 75	\$22 50
2 ft 3 50	27 50
2½ ft	35 00
I. opaca.	
AMERICAN HOLLY. Well known and	
hardier than English. Effective in border	
groups or as specimens.	
1½ to 2 ftEach \$2.75	$22 \ 50$
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft 4 00	32 50
2½ to 3 ft 4 50	36 00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft	60 00
4½ to 5 ft	80 00
5 to 6 ft	
7 to 8 ft\$15.00 to 25 00	
JUNIPERUS chinensis.	
CHINESE JUNIPER. Precise columnar	
form; grayish green foliage. For formal ef-	
fects or mixed evergreen planting.	= 0 - 0
5½ to 6 ft	72 50
6 to 7 ft	
7 to 8 ft	
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft\$20.00 to 25 00	
J. chinensis, var. albo-variegata.	
SILVER-TIPPED JUNIPER. Tall pointed	
pyramid with attractive colored needles. For	
formal use. 3 to 3½ ftEach \$6 00	
3 to 3½ ft	70 00
5 to 6 ft	100 00
6½ to 7 ft	100 00
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. high\$25.00 to 50 00	
J. chinensis, var. femina Reevesii.	
UPRIGHT CHINESE JUNIPER. Freedom of	
form; more valued in mixed planting than	
formal use. Spreading upright branches.	
3 to 3½ ftEach \$5 00	
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft 7 50	
5 to 6 ft 9 00	
6 to 7 ft	
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft\$20.00 to 25.00	
J. chinensis, var. Pfitzeriana.	
PFITZER'S JUNIPER. Its sweeping, gray-	
green branchlets give this broad, bushy type	
value for mixed planting.	
15 to 18 inEach \$3 50	27 50
2½ ft 5 00	
3½ ft 7 50	
3½ to 4 ft	
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft. 35 00 Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. 50 00	
	i
J. chinensis, var. virginalis. DWARF CHINESE JUNIPER. Very low-	
growing; use in masses in low border	•
planting.	
12 to 15 in. x 18 inEach \$4 00	
15 to 18 in	
18 to 24 in 6 00	
2 to 2½ ft. spread 7 50	
2½ to 3 ft. spread 10 00	

JUNIPERUS communis (canadensis).	
COMMON UPRIGHT JUNIPER. Dense fastig-	
iate form; grayish-green foliage. Valuable	
for formal effects.	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft Each \$2 00	\$18 50
3½ to 4 ft 3 50	27 50
4 to 4½ ft 4 00	32 50
4½ to 5 ft 5 00	
5 to 6 ft 6 00	
6 to 7 ft 7 50	
J. communis, var. depressa plumosa. PURPLE SPREADING JUNIPER. NEW introduction. Invaluable in Fall and Winter	
when foliage is tinged with rich purple.	
12 to 15 in. spreadEach \$2 50	20 00
15 to 18 in. spread 3 00	24 00
18 to 24 in. spread 4 00	32 50
24 to 30 in. spread 5 00	40 00
2½ to 3 ft. spread 7 50	60 00
J. communis, var. hibernica.	
IRISH JUNIPER. Slender, columnar form;	
glaucous green foliage. For formal effects,	
especially in the garden.	
2 to 2½ ft Each \$2 50	
2½ to 3 ft 3 00	
3 to 3½ ft 4 00	
3½ to 4 ft 5 00	
J. communis, var. horizontalis Douglasii.	
WAUKEGAN JUNIPER. Dark green foliage.	
Low growing, spreading; of exceptional merit.	
10 to 12 in. spread	
15 to 18 in. x 2½ to 3 ft 5 00	
J. communis, var. suecica.	
SWEDISH JUNIPER. For formal use. Slow-	
growing; gray-green needles. Tall columnar.	10.00
1½ to 2 ft	16 00
2 to 2½ ft	20 00
3½ to 4 ft 5 00	
4½ to 5 ft 6 00	48 00
5 to 6 ft 7 50	
J. excelsa, var. stricta.	
GREEK JUNIPER. Close-growing, pyramidal	
form with gray-green foliage. Excellent in	
the formal garden.	
15 to 18 inEach \$2 50	
3 to 3½ ft 7 50	6 0 0 0
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft	
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft	

JUNIPERUS japonica.	
JAPAN JUNIPER. Low-growing with rich green foliage. For the border or rockery. 1½ to 2 ft	Per 10
2 to 2½ ft. x 2 to 3 ft	
J. japonica, var. aurea. GOLDEN JUNIPER. Low-growing; needles golden green in Spring.	
2½ to 3 ft. Each \$4 00 3 to 3½ ft. 5 00 3½ to 4 ft. 6 00 4 to 4½ ft. 7 50	40 00 48 00
J. Sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. Low-growing; dark green. Useful for all informal plantings.	
15 to 18 in	16 00
J. Sabina, var. tamariscifolia. TAMARISK LEAVED SAVIN JUNIPER. Grayish-green foliage. Suited for rockery work. Low, spreading.	
10 to 12 in. spread	20 00 27 50
J. squamata. JAPANESE TRAILING JUNIPER. Low, spreading, with sparkling effect of glaucous green foliage. For rock garden or border. 24 to 30 in. spread	27 50
30 to 36 in. spread 5 00 36 to 42 in 6 00	40 00 48 00
J. virginiana. RED CEDAR. Tall and slender, resembling the Italian Cypress in form and rich, dark green color. All these Cedars should be used more in deciduous plantings, where they give an enlivening note in color and form. All the tall varieties are excellent for formal work.	
2 to 2½ ft. Each \$2 50 2½ to 3 ft. 3 25 3 to 3½ ft. 3 75 4 to 4½ ft. 4 00 4½ to 5 ft. 5 00 5 to 6 ft. 6 00 6 to 7 ft. 7 50 8 to 9 ft. 10 00 Specimens. 9 to 12 ft. \$15.00 to 20 00	20 00 25 00 30 00 32 50 40 00 47 50 60 00 80 00
J. virginiana, var. Cannartii. COLUMNAR TUFTED CEDAR. Tall, robust; formal in growth. Dark green color. Specimens. Compact columnar shaped	
trees, 8 to 10 ft. high\$15.00 to 25 00	



Cedars as Accents in the Boundary Planting

JUNIPERUS virginiana, var. glauca.	
BLUE CEDAR. A bluish gray. For garden	b 40
or border. Tall and slender.	Per 10
3½ to 4 ft Each \$5 00	\$40 00
4 to 4½ ft 6 00	47 50
5 to 5½ ft	60 00
6 to 6½ ft	72 50
7 to 7½ ft	$100 00 \\ 125 00$
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft	125 00
•	
J. virginiana, var. Kosteri. SPREADING VIRGINIA CEDAR. Dark green needles. Spreading in habit. For rockery or border. 3 to 3½ ft. x 3½ to 4 ftEach \$7 50	
J. virginiana, var. elegantissima.	
LEE'S GOLDEN CEDAR. Like Red Cedar in	
form, with attractive golden tipped growth.	
Habit compact and columnar. An unusual and	
beautiful tree.	
5 to 5½ ftEach \$7 50	$60 \ 00$
6 to 6½ ft 9 00	72 50
Specimens. 7 to 9 ft\$12.50 to 15 00	
Specimens. 10 to 12 ft\$17.50 to 25 00	
J. virginiana, var. pendula.	
WEEPING RED CEDAR. Slender pendulous	
branches. Attractive in evergreen or mixed	
borders.	
6 to 7 ftEach \$10 00	
7 to 8 ft	
8 to 9 ft	
9 10 10 11	
J. virginiana, var. Schottii.	
COLUMNAR RED CEDAR. Very like the	
Red Cedar in form and color. Interesting	
texture. 4 to 4½ ft	47 50
	60 00
5 to 6 ft	72 50
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft	100 00
Specimens. 9 to 12 ft. high. \$15.00 to 25 00	
Epolimento.	

JUNIPERUS virginiana, var. tripartita.	
SHRUBBY JUNIPER. A spreading evergreen with upright branches of graceful form. 3½ to 4 ft. Each \$7 50 4 to 5 ft. 10 00 5 to 6 ft. 15 00 6 to 7 ft. 20 00	Per 10
MAGNOLIA grandiflora. EVERGREEN MAGNOLIA. Hardy to Philadelphia. Bushy white flowers showy against glossy dark green foliage. 3 to 4 ft. with ball	
PICEA canadensis. (alba.)	
WHITE SPRUCE. Tall, pyramidal, very shapely; foliage silvery-blue. Excellent for grouping.	
3½ to 4 ft. Each \$3 75 4 to 5 ft. 4 00 5 to 6 ft. 5 00 6 to 7 ft. 7 50 7 to 8 ft. 10 00 Specimens. 10 to 14 ft. \$15.00 to 50 00	\$30 00 32 50 40 00 60 00 80 00
P. Engelmannii.	
ENGELMAN'S SPRUCE. Broad pyramidal form with soft gray-green foliage. Splendid as a specimen.	
3 to 3½ ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 50 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$
P. excelsa.	
NORWAY SPRUCE. Best Spruce for screens and hedges. Dark green; rapid growth. 5 to 6 ft. Broad and bushyEach \$4 50 6 to 7 ft. Broad and bushy 5 00 7 to 8 ft. Broad and bushy 7 50 Specimens. 9 to 16 ft\$15.00 to 50 00	35 00 40 00 60 00
P. excelsa, var. pumila.	
DWARF SPRUCE. This and Maxwell's suitable for formal work. Dense balls of green. 2½ to 3 ft Each \$4 00	35 00
P. excelsa, var. pyramidalis.	
PYRAMIDAL NORWAY SPRUCE. A compact dark green spire shape for formal use. 7 to 8 ft. Each \$10 00 Specimens. 8 to 9 ft. 15 00 Specimens. 9 to 10 ft. 17 50	80 00
P. orientalis.	
EASTERN SPRUCE. Pyramidal; dark green; valuable for grouping or specimens. 2 to 2½ ft.	
P. Parryana glauca. SILVER SPRUCE. Tall, symmetrical; bluishgreen like Colorado Blue Spruce.	
3 to 3½ ftEach \$6 00 4 to 4½ ft 8 50	

PICEA polita.	
TIGER-TAIL SPRUCE. Warm, green, spiky foliage. Use as specimen or in groups. 2 to 2½ ft. Each \$5 00 2½ to 3 ft. 6 00 3 to 3½ ft. 7 50 Specimens. 8 to 10 ft.	Per 10
P. pungens. COLORADO SPRUCE. Symmetrical; very hardy; foliage-light green. For specimen or windbreak.	
2½ to 3 ft. Each \$5 00 3 to 3½ ft. 6 00 3½ to 4 ft. 7 50 4 to 4½ ft. 8 50 5 to 6 ft. 15 00 Specimens. 8 to 18 ft. \$35.00 to 150 00	\$40 00 47 50 60 00 67 50
P. pungens, var. glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Familiar silvery-blue tree; provides distinct color note. Use as specimen.	
2½ to 3 ft. Each \$6 00 3 to 3½ ft. 7 50 4 to 4½ ft. 10 00 5 to 5½ ft. 15 00 6 to 6½ ft. 20 00 Specimens. 7 to 10 ft. \$25.00 to 50 00 Specimens. 12 to 20 ft. \$75.00 to 150 00	60 00 80 00 120 00
P. pungens, var. Kosteri. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. Like variety glauca, but more distinct in rich color of silvery-green. Specimens. 5 to 6 ftEach \$17 50 Specimens. 7 to 8 ft\$25.00 to 35 00 Specimens. 10 to 20 ft\$60.00 to 150 00	.0
PINUS Austriaca. (See Pinus nigra Austriaca.)	
P. Cembra. SWISS STONE PINE. Very slow-growing conical tree. Attractive silvery-green needles. 3 to 3½ ft.	47 50 55 00 70 00
P. densiflora, var. globosa. JAPANESE TABLE PINE. (Tanyosho.) So named because it forms a wide, soft green table-top. Lavender-candled buds in Spring. Specimens rich in form and color. 5 to 6 ft. x 5 ft	
P. excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. Use this gracefully-branched, silvery-gray-green tree in masses. In habit like White Pine.	
6 to 7 ft	85 00 120 00



Pinus Mughus in the Foreground of a Border Planting

PINUS montana.	
MOUNTAIN PINE. Invaluable for edging, rich evergreen plantings or rockeries; low. 2½ to 3 ft. x 3 to 4 ft. Each \$6 00 4 to 5 ft. x 4 to 5 ft. 10 00 5 to 6 ft. x 4 to 5 ft. 15 00 6 to 7 ft. x 5 to 6 ft. 20 00 7 to 8 ft. x 5 to 6 ft. 25 00	Per 10 \$47 50
P. montana, var. Mughus.	
DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE. Dwarf, slow, compact and neat in habit; very hardy. Its dark green foliage and formal shape make it valuable in the same situations where Boxbush is used. Unclipped, it is admirable in low evergreen plantings or rockery.	
18 to 24 in. spread	35 00
24 to 30 in. spread	$\frac{40}{47} \frac{00}{50}$
Specimens, 36 to 42 in, spread 7 00	55 00
Specimens. 42 to 48 in. spread 8 50 Specimens. 48 to 54 in. spread 10 00	67 50
Specimens. 48 to 54 in. spread 10 00	80 00
Specimens. 54 to 60 in. spread 12 50	100 00
P. nigra austriaca.	
AUSTRIAN PINE. One of the best for border or mass planting, or as shelter or screen. Its glossy, dark green needles and rugged branches will stand the smoke of cities. 2 to 2½ ft	20 00
2½ to 3 ft 4 00 3½ to 4 ft	$\frac{32}{35},00$
3½ to 4 ft	40 00
4½ to 5 ft 6 00	· 48 00
5 to 6 ft	
Specimens that have been repeatedly transplanted and grown apart, forming ideal in-	
dividual trees. These lift with a large com-	
pact ball which is carefully prepared for transplanting.	

12 to 18 ft.\$50.00 to 100 00

PINUS resinosa. RED PINE. Beautiful dense tree. Bark, reddish brown; foliage, light green. 5 to 6 ft	Per 10 \$60 00	Per 100
P. Thunbergii. 12 to 14 ft Each \$25 00		
P. strobus. WHITE PINE. Tall and straight with glaucous foliage. Group on lawn or high border with flowering trees. Use for close screen. 5 to 6 ft. Each \$4 50 6 to 7 ft. 6 to 7 ft. 5 00 7 to 8 ft. 7 to 8 ft. 9 00 9 to 10 ft. 9 to 10 ft. \$10.00 to 15 00 12 to 16 ft.	35 00 40 00 60 00 72 50	\$315 00 360 00 540 00 650 00
P. virginiana (Inops). JERSEY PINE. Rapid growing. Place in groups or edge of woods, or in screens. 12 to 14 ft		
PSEUDOTSUGA taxifolia. (Douglasii.) DOUGLAS FIR. Beautiful soft, dark green foliage. Can be used for hedges. 2½ to 3 ft. Each \$3 50 3 to 4 ft. 4 00 4 to 5 ft. 5 00 5 to 6 ft. 7 50 6 to 7 ft. 8 50 Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. 12 50 Specimens. 8 to 9 ft. 15 00 Specimens. 9 to 10 ft. 20 00	27 50 32 50 40 00 60 00 68 00 100 00 120 00 160 00	
P. taxifolia, var. glauca elegans. SILVER DOUGLAS FIR. Open growing. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$7 50 4 to 5 ft. 8 50	60 00 68 00	
P. taxifolia, var. pendula. WEEPING DOUGLAS FIR. Japanese in effect with its downward hanging branches. 5 to 6 ft		
RETINOSPORA filifera. THREAD BRANCHED JAPANESE CYPRESS. Medium height; foliage deep green. For formal use. This and nearly all the following Japanese Cypresses are equally valuable in formal work, in mixed evergreen plantings, as specimens, screen groupings and hedges. 2½ to 3 ft	40 00 47 50 60 00 80 00 100 00	

RETINOSPORA filifera, var. aurea.	
GOLDEN THREAD BRANCHED JAPANESE	
CYPRESS. An interesting type for use in	
garden or evergreen groups.	Per 10
3½ to 4 ftEach \$7 50	\$60 00
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft	
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft	
R. obtusa.	
TREE CYPRESS OF JAPAN. Clear, good,	
deep green foliage. Of graceful habit.	
5 to 6 ftEach \$8 50	
6 to 7 ft 10 00	
8 to 10 ft\$20 00 to 35 00	
D. alternation	
R. obtusa, var. compacta. COMPACT CYPRESS. Bushy form; rich	
green color; low-growing. For formal use or	
planting at base of house and terrace.	,
4 to 4½ ft Each \$10 00	80 00
4½ to 5 ft	80 00
5 to 6 ft	
0 to 0 1t 10 00	
R. obtusa, var. Crippsi.	
YELLOW CYPRESS. Loose growing. Warm	
color note in garden or base planting.	
2 to 2½ ftEach \$4 50	
2½ to 3 ft 6 00	
3 to 3½ ft 7 50	
R. obtusa, var. nan.	
DWARF GARDEN CYPRESS. Very slow-	
growing, dwarf. Rich, dark green color. Use-	
ful in pots, in garden or in rich base plantings.	
15 to 18 in	
20 to 24 in 6 00	
24 to 27 in	
27 to 30 in	
Specimens. 2½ to 3 ft	69
Specimens. 4 to 4½ ft	
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft	
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft 50 00	
	1
R. obtusa, var. nana aurea.	•
GOLDEN DWARF GARDEN CYPRESS. Like	
preceding; leaves bronze-tinged in Winter,	
gold-green in Spring.	
Specimens. 3 to 3½ ftEach \$15 00	
Specimens. 4 to 4½ ft	

RETINOSPORA pisifera.

PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. Tall, pyramidal shape; broad, flat foliage of deep, glossy green. A beautiful formal specimen when	
clipped.	Per 10
2 to 2½ ft. Each \$3 25 3 to 4 ft. 4 50 4 to 5 ft. 6 00 5 to 6 ft. 7 50 6 to 7 ft. 12 50 7 to 8 ft. 17 50	\$25 00 35 00 48 00 60 00 100 00 140 00
Specimens. Well clipped and compact. 10 to 16 ft\$50 00 to 100 00	

R. pisifera, var. aurea.

	PEA-FRUITED m and habit.	CYPRESS.	Like	
2 to 21/2	ft	Each	\$3 25	25 00
	ft			30 00
3 to 4	ft		5 00	40 00
4 to 5	ft		6 00	48 00
5 to 6	ft		7 50	60 00
6 to 7	ft		12 50	100 00
Specimens	. 8 to 9 ft	\$20.00 to	25 00	
Specimens	. 10 to 16 ft	\$50.00 to	100 00	

R. plumosa.

GREEN PLUMED CYPRESS. This, with the golden variety, stands shearing best. Useful for edges and formal work. A tall pyramidal shape.

3½ ft Each	\$3	25	25	00
4 to 5 ft	6	00	48	00
5 to 6 ft			60	00
6 to 7 ft	12	50	100	00
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft Each \$20.00 to	25	00		
Specimens closely clipped to narrow				
columnar form, admirably adapted to				
formal use, 10 to 16 ft \$50.00 to	100	00		

R. plumosa, var. aurea.

GOLDEN-PLUMED CYPRESS. One of hardiest. The rich golden growth of Spring holds well through the Summer. One of the best for specimens or hedges.

2	to	21/2	ft.				 					E	la	c	h	\$3	25	25	00
21/2	to	3	ft.			 			 							3	75	30	00
3	to	31/2	ft.			 			 							4	7 5	37	50
4	to	5	ft.			 										6	00	48	00
5	to	6	ft.			 										7	50	60	00
6	to	7	ft.			 			 							12	50	100	00

Specimens.	Sheared to close columnar	
form. 8 to	9 ft \$20.00 to 25	00
10 to 18 ft	50.00 to 100	00

RETINOSPORA plumosa, var. sulphurea.		
SULPHUR-PLUMED DWARF CYPRESS. Soft yellowish-green color; compact form. 1½ to 2 ft. Each \$3 25 2 to 2½ ft. 3 75 2½ to 3 ft. 4 50 3 to 3½ ft. Extra broad 7 50 3½ to 4 ft. Extra broad 12 50 4 to 4½ ft. Extra broad 15 00 Specimens. Wide pyramidal shaped— 5 to 7 ft. \$20.00 to 50 00	Per 10 \$25 00 30 00	Per 100
R. squarrosa.		
GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens. 2 to 2½ ft. Heavy Each \$3 25 2½ to 3 ft. 3 75 3 to 3½ ft. 4 50 3½ to 4 ft. 5 00 4 to 5 ft. 6 00 5 to 6 ft. 7 50 6 to 7 ft. 10 00 Specimens. Rich in color and sheared to narrow columnar form— 8 to 18 ft. \$25.00 to 150 00	25 00 30 00 35 00 40 00 48 00 60 00 80 00	\$275 00 315 00 360 00 435 00
δ to 18 ftφ29.00 to 190 00		
UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen. Specimens. 5 to 6 ft Each 20 00 Specimens. 6 to 7 ft 25 00 Specimens. 7 to 8 ft 35 00 Specimens. 8 to 9 ft 50 00 Specimens. 10 to 15 ft On application. TAXUS baccata. ENGLISH YEW. A dense, close branched evergreen with dark green foliage. Berries bright red, splendid in protected positions. 4 to 4½ ft Each \$15 00 5 to 6 ft \$20.00 to 25 00 Specimens. 7 to 9 ft\$35.00 to 50 00		
T. baccata adpressa. SMALL-LEAVED ENGLISH YEW. Dense growing, thickly branched trees of medium height; foliage dark green; bright scarlet berries. Stands clipping. Plant near house and terrace. Specimens. 4 to 5 ft		
T. baccata var. aurea. GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. Like the green form in habit, but with exceptionally rich golden tinged foliage. Specimens. 3 to 3½ ftEach \$15 00 Specimens. 4½ to 5 ft\$25.00 to 35 00 Specimens. Wide and bushy, boldly contoured, 5 to 7 ft\$35.00 to 50 00		

TAXUS	baccata,	var.	erecta	aurea.	
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ERECT GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. Similar

in habit to preceding. Foliage bright gold.

Per 10

Specimens.

4 to 4½ ft. x 3 to 3½ ft. Each \$15 00 to 25 00

T. baccata, var. fastigiata aurea.

T. baccata gracilis pendula.

RAMS HORN YEW. Growth symmetrical, with horizontal branches drooping at the ends. Most ornamental of the Yews.

Specimens.

6	to	7	ft.	Each	\$25	00
7	to	8	ft.		35	00

T. baccata, var. repandens.

spreading english yew. The Yews are exceedingly rich in foliage and useful in all Evergreen planting. This dwarf type is of most pleasing character and masses well with other Evergreens. As a low hedge it has no superior. Low and spreading; luxuriant dark green foliage. For fronting the Evergreen border it is just right.

10	to	12	in.	Spread	Each \$2 50 \$20	00
12	to	1 5	in.	Spread		00
15	to	18	in.	Spread	4 00 32	50
18	to	2 0	in.	Spread	4 50 36	00
2 0	to	24	in.	Spread	5 00 40	00

T. baccata, var. Washingtonii.

WASHINGTON GOLDEN YEW. Strong growing, dense and bushy; foliage tinged with rich bronze tones in winter. One of the richest of the Yews in form and color.

Specimens.

$2\frac{1}{2}$	to	3	ft.								 	E	lach	\$7	50
3 ½	to	4	ft.	\mathbf{x}	3	to	31/2	; 1	ît.		 			25	00
31/2	to	4	ft.	\mathbf{x}	4	ft				 	 			30	00
4	to	5	ft.	x	3	1/2	ft.			 	 ٠.			35	00

T. canadensis.

CANADIAN YEW. Of low spreading habit; foliage dark green.

TAXUS cuspic	data.
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JAPANESE YEW. Dense growing, spreading, deep green foliage; very hardy. Use in plantations near house and garden for its note of richness.

Specimens are unusually large pieces with spreading branches forming plants of rich character

Per 10 Per 100

15 to 18 in. SpreadEach \$	3 8	50 \$27	50
18 to 24 in. Spread	4 (00 32	50
2 ft. x 2 ft. Spread	6 (00 48	00
2½ ft. x 2½ ft. Spread	12	50 100	00
Specimens. 2½ ft.x3 ft. Spread Each \$1	15 (00 120	00
Specimens, 3 to 3½ ft. Spread 2	20 (00	

T. cuspidata (capitate form).

UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW. Hardier than the English Yews. Of upright growth, dense green foliage; slow growing. For grouping or for hedges and garden use.

Specimens. 4 to 5 ft. Spread. \$25.00 to 35 00

1½ to 2 ft.					Each	\$3	00	24	00	\$215	00
Specimens.	3	to	31/2	ft.	Each	\$8	00				
Specimens.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	to	4	ft.		10	00	80	00		
Specimens.	4	to	$4\frac{1}{2}$	ft.		15	00	120	00		
Specimens.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	to	5	ft.	\$20.00 to	25	00				
Specimens.	5	to	6	ft.		35	00				

T. cuspidata, var. brevifolia.

SHORT-LEAVED JAPANESE YEW. One of richest and most handsome dwarf evergreens and typically Japanese in its beauty. Spreading branches thickly clothed with short dark green needles. Equally valuable for formal or naturalesque effects.

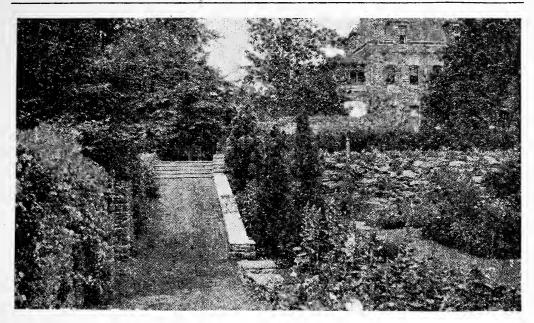
12 to 15 in.	Each \$4 00
15 to 18 in.	5 00
18 to 24 in.	7 50
Specimens.	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.x2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft15 00
Specimens.	2½ to 3 ft.x2½ to 3 ft17 50
Specimens.	3 ft. x 3 to 4 ft25 00

THUJOPSIS borealis, var. latifolia glauca.

SITKA CYPRESS. Vigorous, erect and slender. Bright, glaucous green foliage.

3 to 3½ ft.	Each	\$5	00	40'00
6 to 7 ft.		7	$50 \cdot$	60 00
7 to 8 ft.		1 2	50	
8 to 9 ft.		1 5	00	
Specimens.	10 to 11 ft	20	00	

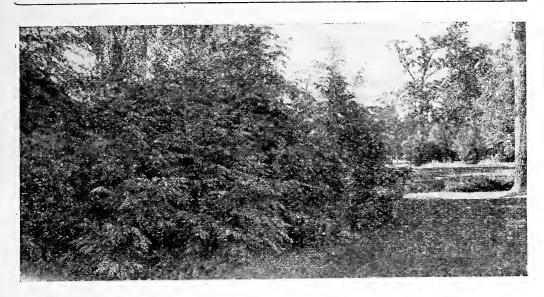
T. Standishii. (See Thuja Standishii.)



Arbor-Vitæ Used as "Sentinels" in the Planting

THUJA occidentalis.	as sommers in the right	5	
AMERICAN ARBORV	ITÆ. Columnar;		
close; admits severe clip			
plant. Of merit for form		Per 10	Per 100
	Each \$2 00	\$17 50	1 02 100
3 to 3½ ft		$20 \ 00$	\$180 00
		$\begin{array}{c} 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$	225 00
4 to 4½ ft		30 00	275 00
	4 50	35 00	315 00
· -	5 00	40 00	360 00
	5 75	45 00	400 00
		60 00	400 00
Specimens. 10 to 11 ft.		80 00	
Specimens. 10 to 11 ft. Specimens. 12 to 14 ft.	\$12.50 to 15.00	80 00	
Specimens. 12 to 14 It.			
T. occidentalis, var. aurea.			
GEORGE PEABODY'S			
lar in habit to type;	foliage clear, lasting		
golden yellow.			
3½ to 4 ft		$32 \ 50$	
4½ to 5 ft	5 00	40 00	
8 to 12 ft	\$10.00 to 15 00		
	••		
T. occidentalis, var. Douglas	sii.		
T. occidentalis, var. Douglas DOUGLAS ARBORVI			
	TÆ. Formal slim		
pyramid form; deep greformal planting.	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for		
pyramid form; deep greeformal planting. 1½ to 2 ft	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50	20 00	
pyramid form; deep greformal planting. 1½ to 2 ft	TÆ. Formal slimen foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50	27 50	
pyramid form; deep greformal planting. 1½ to 2 ft	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for	$\begin{array}{ccc} 27 & 50 \\ 32 & 50 \end{array}$	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep greformal planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. 3 to 3½ ft.	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for	27 50 32 50 35 00	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep green formal planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. 3 to 3½ ft. 3½ to 4 ft.	TÆ. Formal slim seen foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50 3 50 4 00 5 00	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep green formal planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. 3 to 3½ ft. 3½ to 4 ft. 4 to 4½ ft.	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50 3 50 4 00 5 00 6 00	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00 47 50	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep green formal planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. 3 to 3½ ft. 3½ to 4 ft. 4 to 4½ ft. 4½ to 5 ft.	TÆ. Formal slim seen foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50 3 50 4 00 5 00 6 00 6 50	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00 47 50 52 50	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep green formal planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. 3½ to 4 ft. 4 to 4½ ft. 4½ to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft.	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50 3 50 4 00 5 00 6 00 6 50 7 50	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00 47 50 52 50 60 00	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep green formal planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. 3 to 3½ ft. 3½ to 4 ft. 4 to 4½ ft. 4½ to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 6 to 7 ft.	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50 3 50 4 00 5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00 47 50 52 50	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep green formal planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. 3½ ft. 3½ to 4 ft. 4 to 4½ ft. 4½ to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 6 to 7 ft. 7 to 8 ft.	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50 3 50 4 00 5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00 47 50 52 50 60 00	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep green formal planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. 3½ ft. 3½ to 4 ft. 4 to 4½ ft. 4½ to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 6 to 7 ft. 7 to 8 ft.	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50 3 50 4 00 5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00 47 50 52 50 60 00	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep green formal planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. 3½ ft. 3½ to 4 ft. 4 to 4½ ft. 4½ to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 6 to 7 ft. 7 to 8 ft. 9 to 10 ft.	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50 3 50 4 00 5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00 47 50 52 50 60 00	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep green formal planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ ft. 3 to 3½ ft. 3½ ft. 3½ to 4 ft. 4 4 to 4½ ft. 4½ ft. 5 to 6 ft. 5 6 to 7 ft. 7 7 to 8 ft. 9 9 to 10 ft. 7 T. occidentalis, var. globosa	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50 3 50 4 00 5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 17 50	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00 47 50 52 50 60 00	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep green formal planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 2 to 2½ ft. 2 3 to 3½ ft. 3 4 to 4½ ft. 4 4½ to 5 ft. 5 5 to 6 ft. 6 7 to 8 ft. 9 9 to 10 ft. 5 T. occidentalis, var. globosa SPHERICAL ARBORV	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00 47 50 52 50 60 00	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep greformal planting. 1½ to 2 ft	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00 47 50 52 50 60 00	
pyramid form; deep green formal planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. 3 to 3½ ft. 3½ to 4 ft. 4 to 4½ ft. 4½ to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 6 to 7 ft. 7 to 8 ft. 9 to 10 ft. T. occidentalis, var. globosa SPHERICAL ARBORV compact, gray green. use.	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50 3 50 4 00 4 50 5 00 6 50 7 50 10 00 15 00 17 50 ITÆ. Dwarf, close, For accent in formal	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00 47 50 52 50 60 00	
DOUGLAS ARBORVI pyramid form; deep greformal planting. 1½ to 2 ft	TÆ. Formal slim een foliage. Ideal for Each \$2 50 Each \$2 50 4 00 4 50 5 00 6 00 7 50 10 00 15 00 ITÆ. Dwarf, close, For accent in formal Each \$2 50	27 50 32 50 35 00 40 00 47 50 52 50 60 00	

THUJA occidentalis, var. pyramidalis.		
PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Its		
tall slender habit makes it splendid for formal		
use; a dense dark green. Columnar form.	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 3½ ftEach \$3 00	\$24 00	
4 to 4½ ft 4 00	32 00	
7 to 8 ft	60 00	
8 to 9 ft	67 50 80 00	
10 to 11 ft		
	100 00	
T. occidentalis, var. Rosenthalis		
ROSENTHAL'S ARBORVITÆ. Medium		
growth; columnar habit; color deep green. For formal use.		
2½ to 3 ft	35 00	
5 to 6 ft		
6 to 7 ft 10 00	80 00	
T. occidentalis, var. Vervaeneana.		
VERVAENE'S ARBORVITÆ. Graceful,		
bronze, mottled tree. Pyramidal form for		
garden or house planting.		
2½ to 3 ft Each \$3 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 25 & 00 \\ 25 & 50 \end{array}$	
3 to 3½ ft	$\begin{array}{cccc} 27 & 50 \\ 32 & 50 \end{array}$	
4 to 5 ft 5 00	34 30	
5 to 6 ft 6 00		
6 to 7 ft 8 00	62 50	
7 to 8 ft 9 00	$72 \ 50$	
Specimens. 8 to 14 ft\$10.00 to 20 00		
T. occidentalis, var. Wareana.		
SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. Striking dark		
grayish-green color. Fine for exposed posi-		•
tions as it is very hardy. 2½ to 3 ft Each \$3 75	30 00	
3 to 3½ ft	36 00	
3½ to 4 ft 6 00	48 00	
5 to 5½ ft 7 50	60 00	
6 to 7 ft 8 50	67 50	
Γ. Standishii (Thujopsis).		,
STANDISH'S SITKA CYPRESS. Pyramidal;		
pendulous branches of light green foliage.		
6 to 7 ft		
7 to 8 ft		
TSUGA canadensis.		
AMERICAN HEMLOCK. For enlivening		
Winter aspect of deciduous planting, espe-		
cially in woods or shade, or in graceful masses, as a hedge plant that stands clip-		
ping, or as specimen this tree is invaluable.		
Our hemlocks are closely sheared at intervals		
to produce extra heavy, bushy trees.	40.00	
1½ to 2 ft	16 00	¢100 00
2 to 2½ ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 28 & 00 \end{array}$	\$180 00 250 00
3 to 4 ft	32 00	285 00
4 to 5 ft 5 00	40 00	360 00
5 to 6 ft 6 00	48 00	430 00
6 to 7 ft	60 00	540 00
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft.	80 00	
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft\$12.50 to 15 00 Specimens. 10 to 12 ft\$25.00 to 40 00		
Specimens, To to TT To the transfer to to		



No Evergreen is Better than the Hemlock for Mass Planting

The contraction of the particular personal perso	
SARGENT'S WEEPING HEMLOCK. Graceful	
pendulous tree for use as low, broad specimen.	Per 10
2 to 2½ ftEach \$10 00	
T. diversifolia.	
SMALL-LEAVED JAPANESE HEMLOCK.	
Same graceful habit as American form, but	
with diminutive needles and distinctive cone.	400 70
1½ to 2 ft	
2 to 2½ ft	30 00
3 to 3½ ft 4 50	35 00
T C' 1 11"	
T. Sieboldii.	
JAPANESE HEMLOCK. Of somewhat stiffer	
habit than our American Hemlock; deep	
green glossy foliage; most decorative as a	
specimen.	
3 to 3½ ftEach \$7 50	$60 \ 00$
3½ to 4 ft 8 50	
4 to 5 ft	80 00

TSUGA canadensis, var. Sargentii pendula.

Balled and Burlapped—"B & B."

THE prime essential of success in transplanting trees and shrubs is that they have a system of fine fibrous roots which are obtained at Andorra by frequent transplanting and pruning. Most deciduous trees and shrubs when they drop their leaves are in a dormant state, and do not require the same degree of care in handling as the evergreen trees which always bear their leaves, and so are always exposed to untoward conditions of drought and wind. To insure the success of our evergreens in shipping, their compact balls of fine fibrous roots are carefully lifted from the ground still surrounded by the damp protecting soil in which they grew, and securely wrapped in burlap, so that they are never exposed to the danger of drying out in shipment, and they will reach the purchaser in perfect condition.

Per 100

\$75 00

Evergreen Shrubs ABELIA grandiflora. ARBUTUS SHRUB. Dwarf; glossy foliage. Flowers continuously from July till frost, arbutus-like pink. Use in masses. Per 10 Strong plants in 5-in. pots......Each \$1 00 \$8 50 ANDROMEDA Catæsbæi. (See Leucothoë Catæsbæi.) A. floribunda (Pieris floribunda). MOUNTAIN FETTERBUSH. Low spreading graceful shrub; dark green foliage; white flowers in early Spring. A. japonica (Pieris japonica). JAPANESE FETTERBUSH. Rich green foliage; graceful white flower clusters. 20 00 28 00 20 to 24 in. 6 00 48 00 **AZALEA.** See also pages 58 and 59. (Hatsu-giri.) JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. Spreading bushy shrub, densely covered in Spring with vivid claret-colored blossoms. Makes a handsome hedge; effective in masses. 12 00 18.50 30 00 21 to 24 in. Broad and heavy..... 4 75 37 50 Specimens. 27 to 30 in. 6 75 Specimens. 32 to 36 in. 10 00 Specimens. 3 to 5 ft. Each \$12.50 to 25 00 54 00 80 00 Specimens. A. amœna, var. Fuji-manyo. FUJI-MANYO EVERGREEN AZALEA. Deep lavender. Specimens. 2½ to 3½ ft. Each \$5.00 to 7 50 A. amœna, var. Hino-digiri. PINK JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. Profuse flowers of carmine pink in Spring; bronze-green Winter foliage. 8 to 10 in. Each \$2 00 10 to 12 in. 2 50 12 to 15 in. 3 50 18 to 20 in. 7 50 18 50 22 50 30 00 A. Amœna, var. Hino-manyo. Rose-colored Japanese Evergreen Azalea. A. indica, var. alba. HARDY INDIAN AZALEA. Low growing; dense; light green foliage; white flowers. A. indica rosea. PINK INDIAN AZALEA. Pink tinted. Elach

ΑZ	ALEA japonica, var. alba.		
	WHITE JAPANESE AZALEA. Masses of		
	white flowers in April and May.	Per 10	Per 100
	10 to 12 in Each \$3 50	\$30 00	
A.	Kæmpferi.		
	KÆMPFER'S EVERGREEN AZALEA. Good		
	bright green foliage with flowers varying from		
	orange red to pink. 2½ to 3 ft	40.00	
	3 to 3½ ft		
	5		
A	ledifolia.		
A.	HARDY WHITE AZALEA. Large, pure		
	white flowers; foliage gray-green		
	12 to 15 in	28 00	
Δ	ledifolia, var. narcissislora (Yodogawa).		
11.	LAVENDER AZALEA. Double lavender		
	flowers of great beauty.		
	Specimens. 3½ to 4 ft Each \$7.50		
BE	RBERIS ilicifolia.		
	HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. Small; at-		
	tractive, gray-green Spring foliage. Plant in		
	combination with evergreens.	= 00	
	2 to 2½ ft. Heavy Each \$0.75 2½ to 3 ft. Heavy 1 00	5 00	e E0 00
	3 to 3½ ft. Heavy 1 25		\$50 00 60 00
	0 00 072 10 110007	0 00	00 00
DII	VIIS :		
ЬU	XUS japonica, var. aurea.		
	GOLDEN JAPANESE BOX. Warm golden yellow tone in Spring and Summer. For speci-		
	mens or informal evergreen planting.		
	21 to 24 in	40 00	
	24 to 27 in 7 50	50 00	
	Specimens. Splendid broad bushes—2½ to 6 ft\$15.00 to 100 00		
	2 72 to 0 it		
_			
В.	japonica, var. Fortunei.		
	JAPANESE BOXBUSH. Broader, thicker leaves than Buxus sempervirens; giving plant		
	a bolder character; of broad formal habit.		
	18 to 24 in	30 00	
	Specimens. 2 to 3 ft Each \$15.00 to 20 00		
	Specimens. 3 to 4 ft \$25.00 to 30 00		
	Specimens. 4 to 6 ft \$40.00 to 50 00		
_			
В.	japonica, var. rotundifolia.		
	ROUND-LEAF BOX. Rich, slow-growing		
	plant; large bluish-green foliage. For mixed evergreen plantings or handsome specimens.		
	Heavy specimen plants.		
	1½ to 2 ft. HeavyEach \$3 75	30 00	
	2 to 2½ ft. "	60 00	
	40.00	on an	
	2½ ft. Heavy 10 00	80 00	
	Specimens. 3 to 4 ft\$20.00 to 50 00 Specimens. 5 to 6 ft\$50.00 to 100 00	80 00	

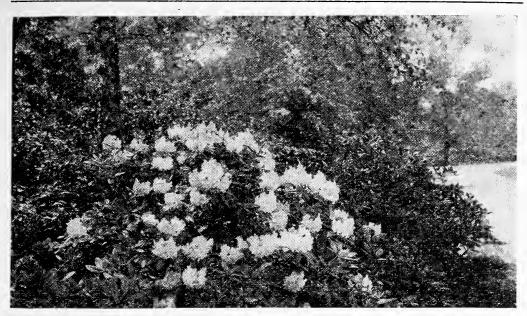
BUXUS japonica, var. rotundifolia. Pyramids. 3 ft. Each \$10 00 3½ ft. 12 50 Specimens. 4 ft. 15 00 Specimens. 4½ ft. 20 00 Specimens. 5 to 6 ft. \$25.00 to 40 00	Per 10 \$80 00 100 00 120 00	Per 100
B. latifolia. PENDULOUS BOX. (Rare.) Leaves broad, rich color; ends of branchlets drooping. Interesting specimen. 3 ft. Each \$15 00 3½ ft. 17 50 Specimens. 4 ft. 20 00 Specimens. 4½ ft. 25 00 Specimens. 5 ft. 30 00		
B. sempervirens. (Bush Form.) BOXBUSH. Slow-growing, old-fashioned plant with incomparable depth and richness of billowy texture and color. Breathes spirit of Colonial gardens. Excellent for hedges or for specimens. Bush shape, nearly as broad		
as high. 8 to 10 in. Each \$0 75 10 to 12 in. 1 25 12 to 15 in. 1 50 15 to 18 in. 2 00 18 to 20 in. Heavy 2 75 21 to 24 in. Heavy 3 25	5 00 10 00 12 00 16 00	\$40 00 85 00 110 00 145 00
24 to 27 in. Heavy 4 00 27 to 30 in. Heavy 5 00 2½ ft. Bushy 8 50 3 ft. Bushy 12 50 3½ ft. Bushy 16 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
VERY BROAD BUSHES Specimens. 2 ft. x 2 ft	70 00 100 00 120 00 160 00	
B. sempervirens. Pyramids. BOXBUSH. Not sheared. 3 ft. x 15 to 18 in. base	$120 00 \\ 160 00$	
B. sempervirens. Standards. BOXBUSH. Close, round, green balls on single clean trunk. Invaluable for pots and garden use. Specimens. 3 to 3½ ft. stem x 20 to 24 in. head \$20.00 Also short stemmed, broad headed standards with crowns from 2½ to 4 ft. spread.		

BUXUS sempervirens, var. augustifolia variegata.		
GOLDEN TIPPED BOX. Free open growth. Good massed with smaller evergreens.	Don 10	Dan 100
2½ ftEach \$7 50	Per 10 \$67 50	Per 100
3 ft. Broad and bushy 12 50	700	
3½ ft. Broad and bushy 15 00		
4 ft. Broad and bushy		
·		
B. sempervirens, var. arborescens. TREE BOX. Loose, graceful habit of growth. Tree attains twenty feet. For evergreen plantings or specimens.		
4 ft. Broad and bushyEach \$25 00 4½ ft. Broad and bushy 30 00		
Specimens. 5 ft 35 00		
Specimens. 5½ to 6 ft\$45.00 to 60 00		
B. sempervirens, var. argentea marginata.		
SILVER-TIPPED BOXBUSH Interesting for		
mixed evergreen border. 2 ft. x 2 ftEach \$7 50		
2½ ft. x 2½ ft		
3 ft. x 3 ft		
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft\$20.00 to 25 00		
B. sempervirens, var. Handsworthii.		
HANDSWORTH'S BOXBUSH. Upright grow-		
ing. For informal planting, or, clipped to columnar form, for formal use.		
3 ft. x 3 ft Each \$15 00 3½ ft. x 3½ ft 17 50		
Specimens. 4 to 4½ ft\$20.00 to 25 00		
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft\$30.00 to 35 00		
B. sempervirens, var. myrtifolia.		
MYRTLE-LEAVED BOX. Close growing;		
very dark leaves. For mixed evergreen planting or specimens.		
Specimens. 3½ ft. x 3 ftEach \$20 00		
Specimens. 4 ft. x 4 ft 60 00		
B. sempervirens, var. salicifolia.		
WILLOW-LEAVED BOXBUSH. Narrow leaves of warm green. Can be clipped for formal use if required.		
2½ to 3 ft Each \$12 50		
3 to 3½ ft		
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft\$25.00 to 35 00 Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. x 5 to 6 ft.		
\$50.00 to 75 00		
B. sempervirens, var. suffruticoso.		
DWARF BOX EDGING. The best plant known for low hedges in the formal garden.		
3 to 4 in	2 50	\$15 00
4 to 5 in	3 50	$17 50 \\ 20 00$
5 to 6 in	4 00	40 00

COTONEASTER buxifolia.		
BOX-LEAVED QUINCE BERRY. Bushy growth, fruit scarlet. 15 to 18 in. bushy	Per 10 \$12 00	Per 100
C. horizontalis. CHINESE QUINCE BERRY. Low, spreading, with horizontal branches and rich foliage—red berries.		
12 to 15 inEach \$1 50	12 00	
C. microphylla. HIMALAYAN QUINCE BERRY. Similar to preceding, with smaller foliage and close trailing branches.		
12 to 15 in	8 00	
SHINY-LEAVED ROSE BOX. Medium height; upright branches; clusters small white flowers: red berries.		
3 to 4 ft		
C. Wheeleri. WHEELER'S QUINCE BERRY. Upright		
18 to 24 in 1 50	8 00 12 00 14 00	
CRATÆGUS pyracantha, var. coccinea. EVERGREEN THORN. Dense, with thornarmed branchlets. Attractive, shiny, deep green Winter foliage; brilliant scarlet berries lasting till New Year. For borders and hedges.		
15 to 18 in	10 00 13 50 18 00 20 00 28 00	\$80 00 110 00 160 00 180 00
DAPHNE Cneorum.		
GARLAND FLOWER. Very low; spreading. Dark green leaves and sweet pink blossoms in Spring. For border or rockery. 2 year 6 in. Pots	10.00	
EVONYMUS. (See also Vines.)	12 00	
E. radicans. JAPANESE EVERGREEN IVY. Attractive dark green-leaved evergreen plants of slow growing habit and very hardy; resembling English Ivy somewhat. For covering walls, house foundations, as an undergrowth in Evergreen borders or for attractive edging these plants have few equals. 2-year; field-grown Each \$0.50	3 50	2 5 00
E. radicans variegata. VARIEGATED EVERGREEN CREEPER. Similar to last, but leaves variegated with creamy white and pink. 2-year; field-grown	3 50	25 00
= ,, , , , , , , , , , , ,	2 00	

EVONYMUS carrieri.		
CARRIER'S CREEPER. Large, handsome,		
glossy, evergreen leaf; climber for buildings and walls.	Per 10	Per 100
2-year; field-grownEach \$0 50 Extra heavy stock	\$3 50 5 00	\$25 00 30 00
E. vegetus.		
BROAD LEAVED CREEPER. Scarlet fruited, strong growing evergreen vine. Handsome foliage. Use as ground cover.		
2-year; field-grownEach \$0 50 3-year; extra heavy	$\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 50 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cc} 25 & 00 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array}$
ILEX. (See also Deciduous Trees and Shrubs.)		
I. crenata.		
JAPANESE HOLLY. Open rapid grower. Dark green, glossy leaves; inky black berries. Valuable for formal work when clipped, for specimens, and in borders with bright-fruited plants.		
12 to 15 in. Bushy Each \$2 00 15 to 18 in. Bushy 2 50 18 to 20 in. Bushy 3 00 20 to 24 in. Bushy 4 00 24 to 30 in. Bushy 7 50 30 to 36 in. Bushy 10 00	16 00 20 00 24 00 32 00 60 00 80 00	215 00 285 00 480 00
Specimens. 3½ to 6 ft\$15.00 to 50 00		
I. crenata, var. buxifolia.		
BOX-LEAVED JAPANESE HOLLY. Broad leaves; columnar growth; rich dark green foliage. For borders or garden.		
Specimens. Picturesque in form and of unusual character—		
2 to 2½ ft. Each \$5 00 4 to 4½ ft. 15 00 4½ to 5 ft. 17 50 6 to 8 ft. \$20.00 to 35 00		
I. crenata, var. Fortunei.		
FORTUNE'S HOLLY. Rich, shiny, green foli-		
age. For intimate border or garden.	20.00	
2 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$	
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft\$15.00 to 25 00 Specimens. 4½ to 6 ft\$30.00 to 50 00		
I. crenata, var. microphylla. SMALL-LEAVED JAPANESE HOLLY. Slow-growing and dense, and stands severe clip-		
ping. Best for hedges.		
12 to 15 in. Bushy Each \$2 00 15 to 18 in. Bushy 3 00 18 in. Bushy 3 50 2½ ft. Bushy 7 50	16 00 24 00 28 00 60 00	
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft\$15.00 to 25 00 Specimens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft\$35.00 to 50 00		

KALMIA latifolia.		
MOUNTAIN LAUREL. Nursery-grown plants. These are very bushy and in every respect specially selected stock. Dark green foliage and showy masses of pink flowers in Jiune.		
Stands shade well.	Per 10	Per 100
18 inEach \$2 50	\$20 00	\$180 00
20 to 24 in	28 00	
2½ ft	32 00	290 00
on application.	•	
LEUCOTHŒ catæsbæi.		
DROOPING ANDROMEDA. Graceful arching branches of dark shiny green leaves. Profuse showy white sprays in Spring. Mass for naturalesque effect in shady position.	٠	
12 to 15 in. ClumpsEach \$2 00	16 00	
15 to 18 in. Clumps	20 00	180 00
18 to 24 in. Clumps	28 00	
LONICERA. (See also Vines.)		
L. pileata.		
Low; semi-evergreen; dark green glossy foliage; white flowers fragrant, fruit purple. 18 to 24 in. spread Each \$1 00	8 00	
MAHONIA aquifolia.		
HOLLY LEAVED MAHONIA. Desirable for undergrowth in evergreen shrub planting—rich green foliage bronzing in the Fall.		
15 to 18 in		
18 to 24 in	16 00	140 00
M. japonica. JAPANESE MAHONIA. Holly-like deep green leaves; large clusters of small yellow flowers; showy bunches of blue-black berries. Use to border evergreens; shade-loving.		
1½ ftEach \$3 00	24 00	
2 ft 3 75		
2 to 2½ ft		
PACHYSANDRA terminalis.		
JAPANESE SPURGE. Splendid ground cover		
in any position. Springs brings a multitude	4 50	PF PC
of white nosegays on its dark green carpet Clumps 2-yrs. field-grown	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 50 \\ 2 & 50 \end{array}$	7 50 15 00
Olumps 2-yrs. nelu-grown	2 00	10 00



For Border Planting in the Full Sunshine or in Partial Shade

Rhododendrons

Andorra Rhododendrons are grown on open hillsides, and can be depended upon to produce satisfactory results. The following list comprises varieties carefully selected for their hardiness and beauty of flower.

HYBRID VARIETIES—ANDORRA-GROWN

RHODODENDRONS. Abraham Linco	oln.	Ro	osy
Crimson— 3 ft			
album elegans. Blush White—3 ft	Each 50 to	\$8 20	00
album grandiflorum. Blush White—4 to 5 ft\$15.	00 to	20	00
Alex Dancer. Light Scarlet—2½ to 3 ft\$7.	50 to	10	00
Amphion. Rose Pink— 3½ to 4 ft. 4 to 4½ ft.			
atrosanguinea. Dark Scarlet— 2½ ft.		10	00
Boule de Neige. Dwarf White— 15 to 18 in. 18 to 20 in. 20 to 24 in.		7	50
candidissima. White— Specimens. 3½ ft		15	00
Caractacus. Purple Crimson— 2½ ft. 3 ft. Specimens. 3½ to 5 ft. XX\$12.5		1 0	00

Charles Bagley. Bright Red-
2½ ftEach \$7 50
3 ft
Specimens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft\$15.00 to 25.00
Charles Dickens. Scarlet-
2½ ft Each \$7 50
3 ft
Specimens. 3½ to 4 ft\$15.00 to 20 00
C. S. Sargent. Crimson—
2½ ft Each \$7 50
3 to 4 ft\$10.00 to 20 00
delicatissimum. White-
Specimens. 3½ to 4 ft\$12.50 to 20 00
Dr. Torry. Lilac Red—
3 ft Each \$10 00 3½ ft 12 50
<i>'-</i>
Edward S. Rand. Rich Scarlet-
2½ ftEach \$7 50 3 ft
3 ft
'
Everestianum. Rosy Lilac—
24 in
2½ ft
•
F. D. Godman. Crimson—
3 ftEach \$12 50 3½ ft
572 10
General Grant. Rosy Scarlet— Specimens. 3½ to 4½ ft\$12.50 to 20 00
giganteum. Rosy Crimson—
3 ft
Specimens. 3½ to 4 ft\$12.50 to 20 00
Gomer Waterer. Blush White-
24 to 30 inEach \$7 50
30 to 36 in 10 00
•
Henry Ingersoll. Lavender— 2½ ftEach \$7 50
3 ft
3½ ft 15 00
Henry Probasco. Deep Carmine—
2½ ftEach \$7 50
3 ft
II I . D I I loo
Herbert Parsons. Lilac— 4 ftEach \$15 00
1 16 410 VV
Henry W. Sargent. Crimson—
2½ ftEach \$7 50 3 ft
3½ ft
H. H. Hunnewell. Dark Crimson— 3½ to 4 ftEach \$15 00
079 to 4 it
Ignatius Sargent. Deep Pink—
Ignatius Sargent. Deep Pink— 3 ftEach \$10 00
Ignatius Sargent. Deep Pink—

J. Marshall Prooks. Scarlet— 2½ ft Each \$7	50
John Spencer. Rose— Specimens. 6 to 7 ft\$35.00 to 50	00
Kettledrum. Deep Red—	
2 ft	50
2½ ft 10	
3 ft 12	
4 ft 15	00
Lady Armstrong. Pale Rose-	
2½ ftEach \$7	50
3 ft 10	
3½ ft 12	50
Lady Gray Edgerton. White-	
2½ ftEach \$7	50
3 ft 10	00
Mrs. Chas. S. Sargent. Pink-	
3 ftEach \$10	00
3½ to 4 ft\$15 00 to 20	00
Mrs. Jno Clutton. White-	
2½ ftEach \$7	50
	00
3½ ft 15	00
Mrs. Milner. Crimson—	
2½ ftEach \$10	
3 ft 12	
3½ ft 15	
4 to 5 ft\$20.00 to 35	00
Old Port. Plum Color— Specimens. 4 to 5 ft\$20.00 to 25	00
Parson's Gloriosum. Blush-	
2½ ftEach \$7	50
3 ft 10	
Specimens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft\$15.00 to 20	00
Parson's Grandiflorum rubrum. Deep Pink-	-
3 ft	00
Specimens. 3½ ft. 12 Specimens. 4 to 4½ ft. \$20.00 to 25	50
Specimens. 4 to 4½ ft\$20.00 to 25	00
President Lincoln. Crimson—	
2½ ftEach \$7	
3 ft	UU
purpureum elegans. Purple—	
2½ ftEach \$7	
3 ft 10	
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft\$20.00 to 25	00
roseum elegans. Rose Pink—	
2½ ftEach \$7	50
	00
Specimens. 3½ to 4½ ft\$12.50 to 17	50
Specimens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft\$25.00 to 35	00
roseum superbum. Pink-	
3½ ftEach \$15	00
4 ft 20	00
Sefton. Maroon—	
2½ ftEach \$7	50

NATIVE RHODODENDRONS		
RHODODENDRON catawbiense. CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. Parent of the hardy hybrids. Late Spring blooms of rose-lavender. Very heavy nursery-grown stock. Recommended for extensive woodland planting.	Per	r 10
This is all nursery-grown stock, nearly as broad as its height. The very heaviest kind of material.	A.O. O.	0.0
1½ ft. Each \$3 50 2 ft. 4 00 ½ ft. 6 00		00 00
R. catawbiense grandiflorum. 3 ft. xx Bushy		00
R. catawbiense, var. alba. WHITE CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. Flowers of purest white, and like the above blooms in June. 2 ft		
R. carolinianum. CAROLÍNIAN RHODODENDRON. Low, compact evergreen with pale rosy-pink flowers. 3 to 4 ft		
R. maximum. GREAT LAUREL. The high growing Great Bay familiar to visitors in the Alleghenies. July brings forth the lavish white to blush- pink bloom.		
SELECTED STOCK—NURSERY GROWN		
1½ to 2 ft. Bushy	$\frac{32}{20}$	50 50 00 00 00
DWARF RHODODENDRONS		
R. punctatum. Dotted— 15 to 18 in. Bushy	37 45	50 00
VIBURNUM rhytidiphyllum. Medium height; semi-evergreen; large handsome leaves; flowers yellowish white; fruit red to black. 2 to 2½ ft	28	
YUCCA filimentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. Heavy clumps. Each \$1 50	12	
Y. glauca. 5 yr	12	

Deciduous Trees

ACER dasycarpum. (See Acer saccharinum.)

A	LR dasycarpum. (See Acer succentrium.)		
Δ.	ginnala.		
	TARTARIAN MAPLE. Medium height, low-		
	branched. Brilliant autumnal coloring.	D 40	7 2 400
	2 to 3 ft	Per 10 \$6 00	Per 100
	3 to 4 ft	8 00	\$45 00
	4 to 5 ft		00 00
		12 50	90 00
	5 to 6 ft	17 50	
	6 to 7 ft	20 00	
	Specimens. Wide spreading prone to ground.		
	8 to 12 ft. in heightEach \$15.00 to 35 00		
A.	ginnala, var. rubrum.		
	RED TARTARIAN MAPLE. Reddish hued		
	form of above.		
	Specimens. Broad and spreading, low		
	branched—		
	6 to 8 ft	35 00	
	υ το ο τι ψο οο	00 00	
A.	Negundo.		
	ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. Rapid growing, me-		
	dium height. For quick screen or windbreak.		
	8 to 10 ft Each \$1 25	7 00	65 00
	10 to 12 ft 2 00	12 50	100 00
Α.	pennsylvanicum.		
	STRIPED MAPLE. Medium height; gray		
	bark striped with green.		
	6 to 7 ftEach \$2 00	-	
	7 to 8 ft 2 50	18 50	
Δ.	platanoides.		
	NORWAY MAPLE. Rapid growing; symmet-		
	rical; valuable for lawn, street and avenue		
	planting; holds its rich green leaves till late		
	in Fall taking on rich yellow tones.		
	8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in. caliperEach \$2 50	20 00	160 00
	10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in. caliper 3 00	24 00	190 00
	12 to 14 ft.; 1% to 2 in. caliper 3 50	28 00	220 00
	12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 4 00	32 00	260 00
	12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to ½½ in	36 00	290 00
	, .= . -	40 00	
	,		320 00
	· · ·	48 00	385 00
	14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in	56 00	390 00
	14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 3¾ in	60 00	480 00
	16 to 18 ft.; 3¾ to 4 in	80 00	640 00
	18 to 20 ft.; 4 to 4½ in	100 00	800 00
	18 to 20 ft.; 4½ to 5 in\$20.00 to 35 00		
	Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading		
	from 5 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on		
	application.		

AC	CER platanoides, var. purpurea. SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE MAPLE. Purplish crimson foliage in Spring. In habit like Nor-			
	way Maple. Use as specimen. 10 to 12 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$3 50	Per \$28 32 36 48 60	00 00 00 00	Per 100
A.	pseudoplatanus. SYCAMORE MAPLE. Tenacious of leaf till late Fall. Vigorous tree for screen planting. 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in\$5 00 to 7 50			
A.	rubrum.			
	RED OR SCARLET MAPLE. Strikingly vivid crimson Fall foliage; tall, spreading; prefers moist positions; red flowers in early Spring. 8 to 10 ft. Each \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1 to 1½ in. 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1½ in. 2 75 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in. 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in. 3 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in. 4 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in. 7 50 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in. \$10.00 to 15 00	16 20 22 24 28 32 40 60	00 00 00 00 00 00	\$180 00 200 00 215 00 250 00 290 00
A.	saccharinum (dasycarpum).			
	SILVER MAPLE. Tall, stately tree growing best in moist soil; clear autumnal color.			
	8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1¼ in Each \$1 50 10 to 12 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in 1 75 12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in 2 00 14 to 16 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 2 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in 2 75 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 3 50 16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 5 00 18 to 20 ft.; 4 to 5 in \$7 50 to 15 00	10 14 16 20 22 28 40	00 00 00 00 00	110 00 175 00
A.	weight sweep- saccharinum, var. laciniata. Weight Scuttle Cuttle Aved Maple. Interesting tall rapid-growing tree with graceful sweep- ing branches. 16 to 20 ft.; 4 to 5 in\$15 00 to 20 00			
A				
A.	saccharinum, var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL SILVER MAPLE. A rapid- growing form with narrower top than the Silver Maple. 16 to 20 ft.; 6 and 7 in\$25 00			

PACKING.—All goods are thoroughly packed, insuring best protection while in transit. ALL PACKING CHARGES ARE INCLUDED IN OUR LIST PRICES, except for specimen stock of unusual size, when the packing will be at cost.

DECIDUOUS TREES		35
CER saccharum. SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE. Broad-headed, erect; attractive autumn foliage. For street or lawn. Avoid boggy ground.	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft	\$16 00 24 00 28 00 36 00 40 00 56 00 64 00 80 00	\$130 00 190 00 220 00 290 00 320 00 450 00 500 00
CER palmatum (polymorphum).	•	
JAPANESE MAPLE. Dwarf, dense growing; bright green foliage, scarlet to purple in Fall. Rich as specimen or with evergreens. 5 to 6 ft. x 4 ft Each \$20 00 to \$25 00 6 to 7 ft. x 4 to 5 ft\$25 00 to 30 00		
palmatum, var. aureum. GOLDEN JAPANESE MAPLE. Handsome yellow foliage. Mass for color tone in mixed planting. Dwarf. 3 to 6 ft		
BLOOD-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Small, compact; foliage blood-red to purplish-red. Good specimen.		
2½ ft. Each \$7 50 3 ft. 10 00 3½ ft. to 5 ft. \$12 50 to 25 00		
A. palmatum, var. atropurpureum dissectum. WEEPING BLOOD-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Very small. Deep blood-red divided foliage; spreading graceful branches.		
1½ to 2 ft. x 2½ to 3 ftEach \$10 00 2 to 2½ ft. x 3½ to 4 ft 15 00 Specimens. 3 to 5 ft. x 5 to 6 ft. \$25.00 to 75 00		
_		

A. palmatum, var. dissectum.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING JAPANESE PLE. Very dwarf; broad; graceful; green foliage. Mass with evergreens. MA-

2 to 2½ ft. x 3 to 4 ft.\$15 00 to 20 00 2½ to 3 ft. x 4 ft.\$25 00 to 35 00 3 to 4 ft. x 4 to 6 ft.\$50 00 to 75 00

A. palmatum, var. filicifolium.

YELLOW-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Large foliage of soft green.

Specimens. 6 to 9 ft... Each \$25.00 to \$50 00

### ### ##############################	Per 10
EUROPEAN HORSE CHESTNUT. Large; symmetrical; profuse white flowers. For lawn or group. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$3 00 10 to 12 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in	34 00
Specimens— 12 to 14 ft.; 3½ to 4 in\$12.50 to 20 00 14 to 16 ft.; 4½ to 5 in 25.00 to 35 00	
A. Hippocastanum, var. alba flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. Regular outline; Maytime bloom. For lawn groups.	
7 to 8 ft	28 00 32 00 40 00
Specimens— 14 to 16 ft.; 3¼ to 3½ in	120 00
AMELANCHIER oblongifolia (botryapium). 4 to 5 ft	
AMYGDALUS. (See Persica.)	
ANDROMEDA. (See Oxydendrum.)	
ARALIA fatsia (Fatsia japonica) CHINESE ANGELICA TREE. Small tree, handsome ornamental foliage. Large heads of white bloom. Cluster in border screen. 6 to 7 ft	
A. pentaphylla. (See Acanthopanax.)	
A. spinosa. HERCULES CLUB. Tropical looking; great clusters of creamy-white flowers; armed with thorns. Handsome foliage. 5 to 6 ft	

BETULA alba.	Per 10	Per 100
graceful habit; effective among evergreens. 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in Each \$3 50 B. alba, var. laciniata pendula. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING WHITE BIRCH.		
Effective in groups for foliage, form and bark. 10 to 12 ft	\$2 8 00	
B. lutea. YELLOW BIRCH. Yellowish-gray bark; strong grower. For windbreak or screen. 8 to 10 ft.; 2 in.	20 00	
B. nigra (rubra). RED BIRCH. Screen or windbreak tree thriving in moist places; tall and graceful.		
8 to 10 ft Each \$2 50 10 to 12 ft 3 00 12 to 14 ft 4 00	20 00 24 00 32 00	
BROUSSONETIA papyrifera. Paper Mulberry— 5 to 6 ft. Each \$1 50 7 to 8 ft. 2 00 8 to 9 ft. 3 00	10 00 15 00 20 00	
CARPINUS caroliniana. AMERICAN HORNBEAM. Shrubby tree; good foliage. Valuable for screen or hedge. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 50 5 to 6 ft. 3 00 7 to 8 ft. B. & B. 7 50 8 to 10 ft. B. & B. 10 00 Specimens. 10 to 16 ft. Prices on application.	12 00 24 00 60 00 80 00	\$95 00
 C. Betulus. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. Low, spreading; for clipped or pleached forms. A good specimen for lawns. Specimens. 6 to 8 ft. B. & B.\$8.50 to 12 50 Specimens. 10 to 14 ft. B. & B.15.00 to 20 00 		
CATALPA bignonioides nana (Bungei). UMBRELLA CATALPA. Dense heads on slender stems give common name. For formal use. 5 to 6 ft. Standards		
C. speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. Large, hardy, rapid. White flowers. For heavy screen or woods		
planting. 6 to 8 ft	7 50 10 00 15 00 20 00	120 00

CEDRELA sinensis.	
	10 Per 100
CELTIS occidentalis.	
NETTLE TREE. A slow-growing tree, foliage resembling the Elm; a good dense-headed tree for screen purposes. 4 to 6 ft	
6 to 8 ft 1 50 10	,
CERASUS avium, var. alba plena. (Prunus.) DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING CHERRY. Beautiful small tree; enlivens border planting with its bloom. 6 to 8 ft	
C. avium roseum plena. DOUBLE PINK FLOWERING CHERRY. 6 to 7 ft	
C. avium, var. rosea pendula. PINK WEEPING JAPANESE CHRERY. A form of rare beauty and Japanese character for the garden. Flowers in early Spring. 5 to 6 ft. B. & B Each \$5 00 Specimens— 10 to 15 ft., height and spread \$100.00 to 200 00	
CERCIS. See also page 58.	
C. canadensis. RED BUD or JUDAS TREE. Profuse rich purple flowers in early Spring. Effective with evergreens.	
3 to 4 ft	00
CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. KADSURA TREE. Rich reddish Spring foliage; Fall coloring salmon pink; of interest-	
ing pyramidal form. 4 to 5 ft	00 00

	·		
CI	ADRASTIS lutea. (Virgilea.)		
	YELLOW WOOD. Picturesque tree. Plant as specimen for its white flowers.	Per 10	Per 100
	6 to 8 ft	\$16 00 28 00	
C	DRNUS. See also pages 59 and 60.		
C.	florida.		
0.	WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Small upright tree. White blossoms; scarlet fruit. For border with evergreens.		
	5 to 6 ft. Each \$1 50 6 to 7 ft. 2 00 7 to 8 ft. 2 75 8 to 10 ft. Heavy B. & B. 4 50 12 to 14 ft. Heavy B. & B. 6 75	10 00 13 50 20 00 33 50 50 00	\$80 00 110 00 160 00 265 00 400 00
C.	florida.		
	STANDARDS. These trees in the formal garden are extensively attractive.		
	7 to 8 ft.; headed 5 ft. B. & B. Each \$5 00	37 50	
	8 to 9 ft.; headed 6 ft. B. & B 6 00 9 to 10 ft.; headed 5 to 6 ft. B. & B. 8 00	$\begin{array}{cc} 45 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$	
	10 to 12 ft.; headed 5 to 6 ft. B. & B. 10 00 12 to 14 ft.; headed 5 to 6 ft. B. & B. 12 00	75 00 90 00	
C.	florida, var. flore plena.		
	DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Valuable for white-mantled Spring branches.	•	
		$\begin{array}{ccc} 27 & 50 \\ 30 & 00 \end{array}$	
	5 to 6 ft 5 00	37 50	
	7 to 8 ft 6 00	45 00	
	8 to 9 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 60 & 00 \\ 75 & 00 \end{array}$	
C.	florida, var. flore rubro.		
	RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Flowers suffused with bright pink; for garden or border, or in masses.		
	4 to 5 ft	30 00	
	6 to 7 ft. B. & B	45 00	
	7 to 8 ft. B. & B	75 00	
C.	florida, var. pendula. WEEPING DOGWOOD.		
	2 to 3 ftEach \$3 50		
C.	Kousa.		
	JAPANESE DOGWOOD. A rare dogwood blooming in June. Large white flowers similar to our own Flowering Dogwood.		
	2 to 3 ftEach \$2 50	20 00	
	8 to 9 ft. B. & B. 8 50 9 to 10 ft. B. & B. 10 00 10 to 12 ft. B. & B. 15 00	68 00 80 00	

CRATÆGUS cordata.		
WASHINGTON THORN. June flowering; bright Fall coloring and red fruit. For high shrub border.	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$12 00 20 00 28 00	
C. Crus-galli.		
COCKSPUR THORN. Small, bushy tree; attractive flowers, long thorns, showy fruit; excellent for hedges.		
3 to 4 ft. Bushy Each \$2 00 4 to 5 ft. Bushy 3 00 5 to 6 ft. Bushy 3 50 6 to 7 ft. B. & B. 4 00 7 to 8 ft. B. & B. 5 00 Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. Trained to tree form. B. & B. \$10.00 to 25 00	16 00 24 00 28 00 32 00 40 00	
C. mollis.		
SCARLET HAWTHORN. Bright green leaves, showy flowers and scarlet fruit.	•	
5 to 6 ft		\$190 00 220 00
C. Oxycantha, var. alba flore plena.		
DOUBLE WHITE HAWTHORN. Low spreading tree. Valuable for bloom and height in shrubberies.		
4 to 5 ft		
C. punctata.		
DOTTED-FRUITED HAWTHORN. Spreading habit; good foliage and flowers; bright reddish yellow fruit.		
4 to 5 ft. Each \$2 50 5 to 6 ft. 3 00 6 to 7 ft. 3 50 7 to 8 ft. 4 00 Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. 15 00	20 00 24 00 28 00 32 00	160 00 190 00 220 00
CYTISUS Laburnum. (See Laburnum vulgare.).		
DIOSPYROS virginiana.	7	
PERSIMMON. Medium tree; graceful spreading form; reddish-orange fruit.		

FAGUS americana (ferruginea).

AMERICAN BI	E ECH. Ha	ndsome	symn	netrical
tree; smooth g	ray bark.	Excelle	nt for	screen
and lawn or	specimen.	For	high	hedges
when clipped.				

Per 10 Per 100

3 to 4 ft	\$2	50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft. B. & B	3	50	28 00
5 to 6 ft. B. & B	4	00	32 00
6 to 7 ft. B. & B	5	00	40 00
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. B. & B\$7.50 to	10	00	

F. sylvatica.

EUROPEAN BEECH. Compact tree, tenacious of foliage till early Winter; unsurpassed for hedges.

3 to 4 ft	\$3	50	28	00		
4 to 5 ft	4	00	32	00		
5 to 6 ft	5	00	40	00	\$360	00
6 to 7 ft	7	50	60	00		
7 to 8 ft. B. & B	10	00	80	00		
8 to 15 ft. B. & B\$15.00 to	25	00				
Specimens. Prices on application.						

F. sylvatica, var. grandidentata.

CUT-LEAF BEECH. Valuable as specimen for its attractive form and foliage.

Specimens. 12 to 16 ft.\$25.00 to 35 00

F. sylvatica, var. pendula.

WEEPING BEECH. Beautiful tree to grace the lawn.

Specimens. 16 to 18 ft. Each \$20.00 to 50 00 Specimens. 20 to 35 ft. Prices on application.

F. sylvatica, var. purpurea.

PURPLE BEECH. Plant with green-foliaged neighbors to bring out rich purplish color.

3 to 4 ft.Each \$5 00 Specimens. 8 to 10 ft.\$15.00 to 25 00 Specimens. 12 to 30 ft. Prices on application.

F. sylvatica, var. Riversii.

RIVER'S BEECH. Much deeper purple foliage than foregoing. Use as specimen.

8 to 10 ft.Each \$20.00 to 35 00 Specimens. 18 to 20 ft.; 10 ft. spread.

Prices on application.

FATSIA japonica. (See Aralia.)

FRAXINUS americana.		
WHITE ASH. One of the handsomest of our large broad-headed trees suitable for street and avenue or park planting. In autumn the coloring of the foliage is unusually beautiful. 8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ inEach \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in	\$16 00	Per 100 \$130 00 160 00
F. lanceolata (viridis).		
GREEN ASH. Moisture loving tree with		
dowle groon round tonned head		
7 to 8 ftEach \$1 50	12 00	
8 to 10 ft.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in	16 00	
10 to 12 it.; 1½ to 2 in	20 00	
8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in 2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¼ to 2 in	28 00	
11 00 10 10, 1 /2 00 0 11.	20 00	
GINGKO biloba. (See Salisburia adiantifolia.)		
GLEDITSCHIA aquatica.		
WATER LOCUST. Airy-leaved, white-flower-		
ing tree, thriving in moist places.		
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ inEach \$2 00	16 00	
12 to 14 ft 3 50	28 00	
G. triacanthos.		
HONEY LOCUST. Large, thorn-armed tree		
with white fragrant flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in Each \$1 50	10.00	90 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in 2 00		
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in		100 00
, — , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
GYMNOCLADUS dioica (canadensis).		
KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. Interesting		
open-headed tree; luxuriant, divided foliage.		
12 to 14 ft	$\frac{25}{20}$	
14 to 16 ft 4 00	30 00	
HAIESIA Ashumbana		
HALESIA tetraptera.		
SNOWDROP TREE. 6 to 8 ft	20 00	160 00
υ το σ τι	. 20 00	100 00

Berried Shrubs for Fall and Winter

The shrub border is poorly planned if it does not include some of the handsome berried varieties which, from late Summer until well into the Winter, add their charm of bright colors ranging from white to blue, black and scarlet. Their brilliant berries make most attractive house decorations and fill the shrubberies with song birds.

A background of Evergreen trees adds to the beauty of the bright berried shrubs, making appropriate contrasts to their brilliant coloring and harboring the birds. Many of the Evergreens also have berries like the Junipers, Yews and Hollies and the Evergreen Thorn with its flaming scarlet berries in great clusters and the black-berried Japanese Hollies.

KŒLREUTERIA paniculata.	
VARNISH TREE. Characteristically Chinese,	
bearing golden-yellow July flowers. Striking	T 40
Fall foliage.	Per 10
8 to 10 ftEach \$2 50	
10 to 12 ft 3 50	
12 to 14 ft 4 50	
LABURNUM vulgare (Cytisus Laburnum).	
GOLDEN CHAIN TREE. Yellow flowers.	
3 to 4 ftEach \$1 50	
4 to 5 ft 2 00	
5 to 6 ft 2 50	
7 to 8 ft. heavy 5 00	
to o it. neavy	
LARIX leptolepsis (Kæmpferi).	
JAPANESE LARCH. Soft bluish-green nee-	
dles. Rapid growing.	
10 to 12 ft	#90 A A
·	•
12 to 14 ft 5 00	40 00
LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua.	
SWEET GUM. Maple-like leaves purplish-	
crimson in Fall; medium height. For lawn	
or avenue.	
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3 inEach \$6 00	
A very fine lot of extra large specimens,	
thoroughly transplanted, to be lifted with	
hall in sizes 20 to 30 ft 7 to 9 in in caliner	
ball, in sizes 20 to 30 ft., 7 to 9 in. in caliper.	
ball, in sizes 20 to 30 ft., 7 to 9 in. in caliper. Prices on application.	
Prices on application.	
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera.	
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree;	
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers.	
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$2 00	
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers.	
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$2 00	20 00
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in	$\begin{array}{cc} 20 & 00 \\ 28 & 00 \end{array}$
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50	20 00 $28 00$ $32 00$
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 4 00	20 00 $28 00$ $32 00$
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 4 00	20 00 $28 00$ $32 00$
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in. Each \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in. 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in. 3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in. 4 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 in. 5 00 MORUS alba.	20 00 $28 00$ $32 00$
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 inEach \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in	20 00 $28 00$ $32 00$
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 4 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 in 5 00 MORUS alba. WHITE MULBERRY. Rapid growing, bushy topped. Birds love profuse sweet fruit.	20 00 28 00 32 00 40 00
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 4 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 in 5 00 MORUS alba. WHITE MULBERRY. Rapid growing, bushy topped. Birds love profuse sweet fruit. 6 to 8 ft Each \$2 50	20 00 28 00 32 00 40 00
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 4 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 in 5 00 MORUS alba. WHITE MULBERRY. Rapid growing, bushy topped. Birds love profuse sweet fruit.	20 00 28 00 32 00 40 00
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in. Each \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in. 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in. 3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in. 4 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 in. 5 00 MORUS alba. WHITE MULBERRY. Rapid growing, bushy topped. Birds love profuse sweet fruit. 6 to 8 ft. Each \$2 50 8 to 10 ft. 3 50	20 00 28 00 32 00 40 00
### Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 4 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 in 5 00 MORUS alba. WHITE MULBERRY. Rapid growing, bushy topped. Birds love profuse sweet fruit. 6 to 8 ft Each \$2 50 8 to 10 ft 3 50 M. alba, var. pendula.	20 00 28 00 32 00 40 00
Prices on application. LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Large, rapid spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in. Each \$2 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in. 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in. 3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in. 4 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 in. 5 00 MORUS alba. WHITE MULBERRY. Rapid growing, bushy topped. Birds love profuse sweet fruit. 6 to 8 ft. Each \$2 50 8 to 10 ft. 3 50	20 00 28 00 32 00 40 00

MAGNOLIAS—FLOWERING TREES

Among the most beautiful flowering trees are the Magnolias, some of them attaining a height of 50 to 60 ft. as far North as New York. Their flowers are pure white and some are very fragrant.

MAGNOLIA. See also pages 10 and 47.

M. acuminata.

				Yellowish-white			
fl	owers	s. Dee	ep scarlet	cucumber-shaped	fruit.	Per 10	Per 100
6	to	8 ft		Each	\$2 00		
10	to 12	2 ft			3 50		

M. glauca.



Magnolia Glauca

SWEET MAGNOLIA.

A beautiful tallgrowing shrub or small tree thriving in damp situations, but equally happy in any good soil. The foliage is a rich glossy green and partly evergreen. The cupshaped fragrant flowers with wax white petals are the crowning glory of this handsome plant. We cannot too highly recommend it.

2 to	3 ftEach \$2 50	\$20 00	\$160 00
	4 ft 3 00		200 00
			260 00
	0 10. E. & E		
	6 ft. B. & B		320 00
6 to	7 ft. B. & B 6 00	48 00	390 00
	8 ft. B. & B 7 50	60 00	480 00
	0 10 D. W D. *******************************		
M. gran	diflora. (See Evergreen Trees.)		
M. hyp	leuca.		
	RPLE MAGNOLIA. From Japan, gorgeous		
	ers and attractive foliage.		
		40 00	
8	o 10 ft Each \$5 00		
10	o 12 ft. B. & B 6 00	48 00	
12	o 14 ft. B. & B 7 50	60 00	
M. trip	etala.		
-	BRELLA TREE. Open headed, spreading;		
	e leaves and blossoms.	0 00	60 00
3 t	4 ftEach \$1 00	8 00	00 00
4 to	5 ft	12 00	
	8 ft		
	10 ft		175 00
0 1) IU It, 0 00	_0 00	

MAGNOLIAS—CHINESE SPECIES

Small trees flowering early, the blossoms magically appearing over night. Excellent for the garden or intimate planting near the house and seen to best advantage against a dark background of evergreens. Very fragrant. Any planting devoid of Magnolia bloom in early Spring loses much of the charm of our first bloom in the shrubbery or as specimens. Special attractiveness is added to garden entrances and pathways when these beautiful trees flank the entrance. Either grown in bush form with their branches down to the ground or trained to simple stems when their dense branching and heavy foliage form a rich canopy and over-arch the pathway.

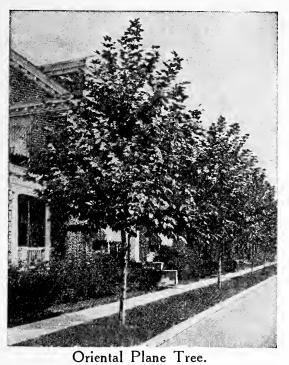
MAGNOLIA Alexandriana. (Hybrid.)
ALEXANDER'S MAGNOLIA. Hardy and vigorous. Large, glossy foliage; deep cupshaped pink tinted flowers in April.
4 to 5 ft. B. & B.
M. conspicua.
CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA. Noteworthy for its large white flowers. Try it massed with Hemlock.
4 to 5 ft. B. & B
7 to 9 ft\$15.00 to 20 00
M. Lennei (Hybrid of Magnolia Soulangeana). LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. Strong-growing, purple colored, cup-shaped, April blossoms against dark green foliage. 4 to 5 ft
7 to 9 ft. B. & B\$20.00 to 35 00
M. Soulangeana Hybrid. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. Hardy, vigorous. Large, glossy foliage; pink, cup-shaped flowers in April. One of the best garden or specimen plants. 5 to 6 ft. B. & B
20 ft. in height, broad and heavy, at from \$50.00 to \$150.00 each
M. Soulangeana, var. nigra. SOULANGE'S PURPLE MAGNOLIA. Showier than preceding, inasmuch as flowers are dark purple on outside.
4 to 5 ft
M. stellata (Halleana). HALL'S STARRY MAGNOLIA. Low, slow-growing, bushy variety. Very early; pure white showy flowers. For the garden or border.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. (Andromeda.)		
sorrel trees in cultivation; valuable in shrubberies, and beautiful in combination with Leucothoe Catesbæi, when the latter is used as an undergrowth. Of small size, with thick, oblong foliage of dark glossy green, which is highly attractive at all seasons, especially in autumn, when it changes to brilliant crimson. The flowers, in July, are borne in dense panicles resembling lily-of-the-valley blooms. 3 to 4 ft	Per 10 \$12 00	Per 100 \$95 00
4 to 5 ft. 2 00 5 to 6 ft. 3 00 6 to 7 ft. 3 50 Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. B. & B\$5.00 to 10 00 Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. B. & B\$10.00 to 25 00	16 00 24 00 28 00	130 00
PARROTIA Jacquemontiana.		
PERSIAN IRON WOOD. Dense, with spreading branches; round top, brilliant Fall foliage. 4 to 5 ft	28 00	,
PERSICA Amygdalus vulgaris, var. alba plena.		
DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED PEACH. Pretty in formal garden or with evergreens in border.		
5 to 6 ft.		
P. vulgaris, var. sanguinea plena.		
DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING PEACH. Similar to above, with very beautiful large double red flowers.		
3 to 4 ft	8 00	
PLANERA japonica.		
JAPANESE WATER ELM. A rare tree.		
10 to 14 ft		
•		

Deciduous Trees for Screens and Windbreaks

By properly planting trees of quick-growing varieties in combination with slower growing, more permanent sorts, it is easily possible in a few years' time effectively to blot out objectionable views which mar the outlook from house or lawn, at the same time by planting flowering trees, evergreens or shrubs on the lawn side, producing an added attractive landscape feature.

The trees, found in this category, comprise varieties which are valuable for the purpose, on account of their quick-growing qualities, as the Birches and Poplars, or for the charm of gorgeous fall coloring, as the Pin Oak. The admixture of long-lived trees and flowering sorts with this group is advisable. In any mass planting of trees the quickest and most satisfactory results are obtained when the spaces between the trees are planted with an undergrowth of spreading shrubs.



PLATANUS orientalis (acerifolia).

ORIENTAL PLANE.

The proprietor of the Nurseries saw this tree in Europe many years ago and, realizing its great value as a street tree admirably adapted for city planting, introduced it extensively in this country. We have made a specialty of growing the Oriental Plane, spaced wide apart in the nursery rows, insuring a fine symmetrically-developed top, while frequent transplanting creates a thick fibrous rootsystem. Our trees are immeasurably superior to those grown without the care which we exercise, and will produce the quickest results.

Per 10

Per 100

This rapid-growing, symmetrical, wide-spreading tree, together with the Norway Maple, are most suitable for city street planting. Attractive trunk and foliage. Rapid grower; fine, symmetrical head. Not bothered by insect pests or smoky, dusty locations.

8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in. Each \$1 75 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in. 2 50 10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in. 3 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in. 3 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in. 4 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in. 5 00 16 to 18 ft.; 3¼ to 4 in. 8 50	20 00 24 00 28 00 36 00 40 00 56 00	\$120 00 180 00 210 00 250 00 320 00 360 00
POPULUS cordata, var. robusta.		
Large, rapid-growing tree with large foliage.		
10 to 12 ft.; 2 inEach \$2 50		
12 to 14 ft.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ in 3 50	28 00	
P. nigra Italica. LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall, rapid growing. Useful to break horizontal monotony, or grouped to screen objectionable views. 8 to 10 ft. 10 to 12 ft. 12 to 14 ft. Each \$2 50	10 00 12 50 20 00	$100 00 \\ 160 00$
14 to 16 ft 3 50	28 00	220 00
PRUNUS Padus. (See also Cerasus.) BIRD CHERRY. Pyramidal tree with pure white blossoms followed by bird-attracting black fruit. 6 to 8 ft	20 00	
P. triloba. FLOWERING PLUM. Small, regular, white- flowering tree for garden or massing against tall evergreens.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$1 00	8 00	65 00

Flowering Apples

The Flowering Crab Apples (Pyrus) are ornamental little trees clothed with fragrant flowers in Spring, followed by attractive yellow or orange Autumnal fruit.

PY	RUS (Malus) baccata.	
	SIBERIAN FLOWERING CRAB. Free, robust, round-headed tree with white flowers. 4 to 5 ft. .Each \$2 00 5 to 6 ft. 2 50 6 to 7 ft. 3 50 7 to 8 ft. 4 00 8 to 10 ft. 5 00	Per 10 \$16 00 20 00 28 00 32 00 40 00
P.	coronaria.	
	SWEET SCENTED FLOWERING CRAB. Fragrant blush bloom and large fruit. 4 to 5 ft.	16 00 20 00 28 00 40 00
P.	Dawsoniana.	
	DAWSON'S FLOWERING CRAB. Large white flowers and yellowish-green fruit. 4 to 5 ft. Each \$2 00 5 to 6 ft. 2 50 6 to 7 ft. 3 50 7 to 8 ft. 4 00 8 to 9 ft. 5 00	16 00 20 00 28 00 32 00 40 00
P.	flexilis.	
••	Flowers of delicate rose pink. 5 to 6 ft	20 00 28 00 32 00
P.	floribunda.	
	FLOWERING CRAB. Japanese; profuse rose-colored flowers followed by red fruit. 4 to 5 ft.	16 00 20 00 28 00 32 00
P	floribunda, var. atrosanguinea.	i
• •	RED-FLOWERED CRAB. Very showy; rich, rose-red blossoms.	-
	4 to 5 ft.	16 00 20 00 28 00 32 00 40 00

FLOWERING APPLES—Continued

PLOWERING ATTLES—Contin	ueu	
PYRUS iœnis, var. Bechtelii.		
BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRA One of best; vigorous; fragrant large doub		
flowers, delicate shell pink.	\mathbf{Per}	10
4 to 5 ft	50 \$20	00
5 to 6 ft 3	50 28	00
P. Niedzwetzkyana.		
PINK SIBERIAN CRAB. Showy deep pin	nk	
flowers; purplish fruit; very ornamental.		
4 to 5 ftEach \$2		
5 to 6 ft 2		
7 to 8 ft 4	00 32	00
P. Parkmanii (Halleana).		
PARKMANN'S CRAB. Compact form, ten	1a-	
cious of its dark green foliage; semi-doub	le,	
rose-pink blossoms.		
4 to 5 ft	00 16	00
5 to 6 ft 2	50 20	00
6 to 7 ft 3	50 28	00
7 to 8 ft 4	00 32	00
P. Sargenti.		
SARGENT'S FLOWERING CRAB. Dwa		
spreading grower, flowers of purest whit some colored fruits.	e;	
4 to 5 ft	00 16	00
5 to 6 ft 2	50 20	00
P. (Malus) Scheideckerii (pulcherrima).		
DOUBLE FLOWERED CRAB. Deep ros colored blossoms.	3e-	
4 to 5 ft	00 16	00
5 to 6 ft 2	50 20	00
6 to 7 ft 3	50 28	00
7 to 8 ft 4	00 32	00
8 to 9 ft 5		
P. spectabilis.		
CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. Double, de	ep	
coral-red flowers. Very showy.		
4 to 5 ft	00 16	00
5 to 6 ft 2	50 20	00
6 to 7 ft 3	50 28	00
7 to 8 ft 4		00
P. spectabilis alba plena.		
6 to 8 ft	00 32	00
8 to 10 ft 5	00 40	00

PYRUS Toringo. (Sieboldii.)	
DWARF CRAB. Small; single white or	
bluish flowers and small yellow fruit.	Per 10
4 to 5 ft	\$20 00
5 to 6 ft	28 00
6 to 7 ft 4 00	32 00
VAN WYCK. Upright growth. Flowers of	
bluish white.	
5 to 6 ft	20 00
6 to 7 ft	28 00
7 to 8 ft 4 00	32 00
8 to 9 ft	40 00

The Oak

On account of its long life and freedom from injury by storms the Oak is generally looked upon as an extremely slow growing tree. To the contrary some varieties grow quite as fast as our other hard wood trees, notably the Pin and Red Oaks. Both these varieties are admirably adapted to street, avenue and lawn planting, where a handsome permanent tree is required.

QUERCUS alba.

	WHITE OAK. Broad, open head; in the	
	Fall purplish-brown leaves, on spreading	
	branches, held through Winter.	Per 10
	5 to 6 ft	\$20 00
	6 to 8 ft	
	10 to 12 ft	
Q.	bicolor.	
	SWAMP WHITE OAK. Vigorous; holds	
	leaves till early Winter. Prefers moisture.	•
	6 to 8 ft	28 00
	8 to 10 ft	36 00
	10 to 12 ft 6 00	48 00
	12 to 14 ft	60 00
	Specimens. 20 to 25 ft. Prices on application.	
Q.	cerris.	
	TURKEY OAK. Rapid, vigorous, pyramidal.	
	Attractive oblong leaves.	
	5 to 6 ft	
Q.	cocconea.	
	SCARLET OAK. Symmetrical and eminently	
	fitting as a specimen tree, taking on the most	,
	gorgeous shades of brilliant scarlet in the Fall	
	and holding its dried leaves during the Winter.	
	8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in Each \$4 00	32 00
	10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in	40 00
	12 to 14 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 6 00	48 00

14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.

60 00

QĮ	JERCUS laurifolia.		
	LAUREL-LEAVED OAK. Slow growing. Very beautiful dark green leaves. 8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in Each \$5 00	Per 10 \$40 00	Per 100
	10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 6 50	52 00 60 00	
Q.	macrocarpa. MOSSY CUP OAK. Fine habit and form. Tall with wide spreading head and massive branches; twigs of the branches are covered with a peculiar cork bark which is interesting.		
	10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ inEach \$5 00 12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in	40 00 48 00	
Q.	palustris. PIN OAK. Graceful, spreading. Pyramidal habit; deeply cut leaves held late into Winter. Lawn or street.		
	8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in Each \$3 00 10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 4 00 12 to 1¼ ft.; 2 to 2¼ in 5 00 12 to 1¼ ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 50 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 6 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in 7 50 16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 4 in \$8.50 to 15 00 Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading, from 5 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.	24 00 32 00 40 00 44 00 48 00 60 00	
_	Prinus (montana). CHESTNUT OAK. Tall, irregular; does well in poorest soils. 10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in Each \$3 50 12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in 4 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 4 in \$7.50 to 12 00	•	
Q.	Robur (pedunculata). ENGLISH OAK. Symmetrical; low spreading, dense head. Leaves stay green till late Fall. 10 to 12 ft	60 00	
Q.	Robur, var. Concordia. GOLDEN OAK. Form of above with bright yellow leaves. Attractive specimen. 14 to 16 ft		
Q.	Robur, var. fastigiata (pyramidalis). PYRAMIDAL ENGLISH OAK. Slightly resembles Lombardy Poplar; though smaller and slower growing. 8 to 10 ft		

QUERCUS rubra.		
RED OAK. Stately, spreading, symmetrical; leaves shining deep green; rich Fall color. 7 to 8 ft	Per 10 \$15 00	Per 100 \$135 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in	17 50 24 00 32 00 44 00 48 00	150 00 215 00 260 00 350 00
Q. velutina (tinctoria). BLACK OAK. Tall, open-headed, stately. Retains browned leaves in Winter.		
8 to 10 ft Each \$2 50 10 to 12 ft 3 50 12 to 14 ft 4 00		
RHUS. See also page 69.		
R. glabra. SMOOTH SUMAC. Dwarf; open head. Brilliant crimson fruit and Fall foliage. Mass or border.		
3 to 4 ft	5 00	
R. glabra, var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. Low, deeply cut leaves, rich red in Autumn. Mass or border. 2 to 3 ft	7 50	
R. typhina.		
STAGHORN SUMAC. Lacy, finely-cut leaf. Mass in border for brilliant Fall coloring. 3 to 4 ft	4.00	32 00
4 to 6 ft	4 00 5 00 8 50	40 00
SALISBURIA adiantifolia. (Gingko biloba.)		
MAIDENHAIR TREE. GINKO. For use as tall avenue tree. Will thrive in smoky situations. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern, and turns brilliant yellow in Fall. Untrimmed, it forms a charming, open, irregular head. Resembles Lombardy Poplar in early stages of growth.	1	
8 to 10 ft.		

DECIDUOUS TREES	
SALIX—WILLOW.	
Ornamental trees, rapid growing; good, clean foliage. Especially valuable for Winter coloring of bark. Effective when shown against massed dark evergreens.	Per 10
S. babylonica.	
WEEPING WILLOW. Too familiar to need description. Appropriate for waterside planting.	
8 to 10 ftEach \$3 50	\$27 50
S. pentandra (laurifolia).	
LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. Quick growing; rich dense foliage of deep shiny green. 6 to 8 ft	15 00
SASSAFRAS variifolium (officinale).	
SASSAFRAS. Spreading round top; valuable for screen. Brilliant orange-yellow Fall foliage.	
7 to 8 ft	
SORBUS aucuparia.	
EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. For border plantation, where bright scarlet berries enliven Winter landscape.	
7 to 8 ft	
STYRAX japonica.	
STYRAX. Low, spreading, symmetrical. For border or specimen planting. One of the finest flowering trees. Nodding white flowers.	
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 8 & 00 \\ 12 & 00 \end{array}$
6 to 7 ft 2 00	16 00
7 to 8 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 00 \\ 24 & 00 \end{array}$
9 to 10 ft 4 00	32 00
10 to 12 ft 5 00	40 00
SYRINGA japonica.	
TREE LILAC. The familiar Lilac blossoms on a small tree. For enlivening screen border.	
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \ \ 00 \\ 20 \ \ 00 \end{array}$
5 to 6 ft 3 00	24 00
6 to 7 ft 3 50	28 00
TAXODIUM distichum.	
DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. Tall, thin shape; soft light green foliage against cinnamon bark. Prefers moisture.	
8 to 10 ft. B. & BEach \$4 50	36 00
Specimens. 10 to 12 ft. B. & B 7 50	60 00

TILIA americana.

BASSWOOD, AMERICAN LINDEN. Large,	
dense, round-headed tree. Attractive light	
green foliage.	Per 10
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 3 in Each \$4 50	\$36 00
16 to 18 ft.: 3 to 5 in\$7.50 to 20 00	

T. euchlora (dasystylla).

CRIMEAN LINDEN. Thick, deep green, glossy foliage on bright green young growth. For avenue.

14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in......Each \$10 00 80 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in....\$12.50 to 15 00

T. platyphyllos.

LARGE-LEAVED LINDEN. Broad topped large tree. Early flowering. Roadside or avenue.

16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 4 in. ... Each \$7.50 to 15 00

T. tomentosa (argentea).

silver-leaved linden. Leaves green above, silver beneath. Broad, shapely, pyramidal habit. Beautiful lawn specimen.

10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.....Each \$3 50 28 00 14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in......5 00 40 00 Specimens. 18 to 22 ft. Prices on application.

T. tomentosa, var. pendula.

WEEPING SILVER LINDEN. Drooping branchlets; very graceful tree.

Specimens. 18 ft.; 4 in. with 9-year heads. B. & B.Each \$50 00

T. vulgaris (europea).

EUROPEAN LINDEN. Vigorous, handsome, symmetrical; rapid growing. Excellent for formal avenues.

12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.Each \$5 00 14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 4 in.\$7.50 to 12 50 16 to 18 ft.; 4 to 5 in.\$12.50 to 25 00 Specimens. 18 to 25 ft. Prices on application.

Some of the shrubs whose berries are especially attractive are the Aronias, Barberries, Dogwoods, Cotoneasters, Eleagnus, Evonymus and Ilex in both deciduous and evergreen varieties, the Privets and Bush Honeysuckles, Myrica, Rhamnus, Rhodotypus, Sumacs, Elderberries, Symphoricarpus and the Viburnums.

TILIA vulgaris, var. rubra.

The Elm

Holding a distinctive place as a street tree or stately specimen the American Elm has become more widely known than some of the other varieties; these should share with the American species its popularity as they are adapted to a wide range of soils and possess the merit of being fairly rapid growers.

ULMUS americana.

AMERICAN ELM. Vase-snaped nead. Pecu-		1
liarly appropriate for street or lawn planting,		
giving vaulted cathedral effect.	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 ft.; 1 to 1½ in Each \$2 50	\$20 00	\$160 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in	24 00	190 00
12 to 14 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in 4 00	32 00	260 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in 4 50	36 00	
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2½ in 5 00	40 00	320 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in 6 00	48 00	390 00
16 to 18 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in 7 50	60 00	480 00
16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3½ in 8 50	68 00	
Specimens. 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in.		
\$10.00 to 15 00		

U. campestria.

Specimens. 14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in.....

U. campestris, var. Wheatleyii.

CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well.

Avenue or formal allée.

14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in.Each \$6 00 48 00 16 to 18 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in. 9 00 72 00

Specimens. 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in.

\$12.50 to 15 00

Deciduous Shrubs

NATIVE AZALEAS

Small shrubs adapted for massing in shrubbery borders and naturalizing in woods. Prolific bloomers extending over a period from April to June; showy among evergreens. Under evergreen Shrubs will be found many other varieties of great beauty.

AZALEA. See also pages 23, 24 and 57.

A.	arborescens.	
	ED LOD LAW	

FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA. Broad,		
bushy; flowering in June; leaves turning bronze in Fall.	Per 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in. clumps	\$20 00 24 00 28 00 36 00	\$215 00 250 00
lutea (calendulaceum).		
FLAME AZALEA. Brilliant, lemon-yellow and orange flowers in late May. Mass with evergreens.		
15 to 18 in. clumps	24 00 28 00 36 00	215 00
z4 to so in. clumps 4 so	50 UU	

A.	canadensis.

A.

RHODOR						
growing, May.	covered	with	lav	ender	flowers	in

	• •							
18	in.	clumps.	Heavy	Each	\$2	50	20	00
24	in.	clumps.	Heavy		3	00	24	00
30	in.	clumps.	Heavy		3	50	28	00

A. canescens. (rosea).

FRAGRANT BLUSH	AZALEA. Blush nowers
in early May. Mass	with evergreens.
15 to 18 in. clumps	Each \$2 50

15 to 18 in. clumps	Each	\$2	50	20	00
18 to 24 in. clumps		3	50	28	00
24 to 30 in. clumps		4	50	36	00

A. nudiflora.

WOODS H	IONEYSU	CKLE.	Low,	with	deep
pink flower places.	s in early	y May.	Useful	for	moist
praces.					

1 5	to	18	in.	clumps	Each	\$2	50	$20 \ 0$	0
18	to	24	in.	clumps		3	00	24 0	0

A. Vaseyii.

	LEA. Shell-pink flowers	
in April and May.	A graceful shrub.	
15 to 18 in. clumps	Each \$2 50	20 00
18 to 24 in. clumps	3 00	24 00

AZALEA Viscosa.		
WHITE AZALEA. Fragrant flowers in		
July. Ideal for damp situation.	Per 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in. clumpsEach \$2 50	\$20 00	#91F 00
18 to 24 in. clumps 3 00	24 00	\$215 00
24 to 30 in. clumps	$32 00 \\ 36 00$	290 00
3½ to 4 ft. clumps		
	10 00	
EUROPEAN AZALEAS		
These beautiful shrubs are among the most effing either in groups or borders. The flowers app fusion in the Spring, literally covering the plants and gorgeous hues. Treat them the same as Rhowhich they may be combined with excellent results	ear in gr with thei dodendro	reat pro- ir varied
AZALEA mollis.		
JAPANESE AZALEA. Flowers in shades of yellow, red and orange. Mass against evergreens.	Per 10	Per 100
Mixed Colors.		
12 to 15 in Each \$1 75	\$14 00	\$125 00
J. C. Van Tol. Yellow.		
18 to 24 in		
Koster's. Red.		
18 to 24 in		
24 to 30 in 4 50		
A. pontica.		
GHENT AZALEA. Hardiest European Azalea. In colors from whites to yellows, through orange and red.		
1½ ftEach \$3 50 2 ft		
Varieties and sizes as follows:		
Anthony Koster. Yellow. 18 and 24 inch.		
Coccinea Speciosa. Brilliant Orange. 18 in. Coccinea Purpurea. 18 and 24 inch. Davesii. 18 and 24 inch.		
Nancy Waterer. Clear Yellow. 18 inch.		
ABELIA grandiflora. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)		
ACANTHOPANAX pentaphylla.		
BUSH ARALIA. Quick growing, for screen planting; dark green foliage held late in		
Fall.		
2 to 3 ft	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft	4 50	
ÆSCULUS parviflora.		
DWARF HORSECHESTNUT. Flowers white		
in July; handsome foliage. Plant in masses.		
1½ to 2 ftEach \$1 35	10 00	
2 to 2½ ft	$15 00 \\ 18 50$	
AMELANCHIER oblongifolia (botryapium).		
DWARF SHAD BUSH. White flowers in May		
followed by red fruit. Use among evergreens.		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 6 & 50 \\ 50 & 00 \end{array}$	
AMYGDALUS (Almond). (See Prunus.)	50 00	
AMI GDALOS (Almond). (Dee 17 whws.)		

ARONIA arbutifolia brilliantissima.			
RED CHOKEBERRY. Bright red berries en-	Dom	10	Dom 100
hance the value of this low border shrub.			Per 100
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{c} \$4 \\ 5 \end{array}$		\$35 00 40 00
	6		
A . C. :1			
A. floribunda nigra. CHOKEBERRY. Glossy, black fruit; low			
growing; white flowers, attracting the birds.			
2 to 3 ft	5	00	
·			
BENZOIN æstivale (odoriferum). SPICE BUSH. Tall, spreading; red berries.			
Does well in shade or sun.			
2 to 3 ft	4	50	35 00
3 to 4 ft	-	00	45 00
4 to 5 ft 1 50	7	50	60 00
BERBERIS ilicifolia. (See Evergreen Shrubs)			
B. Sieboldii.			
SIEBOLD'S BARBERRY. Handsome tall			
shrub; beautiful Fall effect in leaf and berry.			
1½ to 2 ft		00	20 00
2 to 3 ft		$\frac{50}{50}$	$\frac{30}{35} \frac{00}{00}$
	-	00	00 00
B. thunbergii.			
THUNBERG'S BARBERRY Low, spreading; brilliant scarlet fruits and leaves in Fall.			
Hedges or massing.			
12 to 15 in. Bushy	3	50	25 00
15 to 18 in		50	35 00
18 to 24 in	5	00	40 00
B. vulgaris.			
COMMON BARBERRY. Medium height;			
yellow flowers followed by bright red fruit. Attractive with evergreens.			
2 to 3 ftEach \$0 50	3	50	30 00
3 to 4 ft	_	50	35 00
DIDDIELL			
BUDDLEIA magnifica. BUTTERFLY BUSH.			
1½ to 2 ftEach \$0 50	3	50	30 00
2 to 3 ft	5	00	00 00
CALYCANTHUS floridus.			
SWEET SHRUB. Tall, upright shrub; thrives			
in sun or shade; handsome foliage.			
2 to 3 ftEach \$0 60			35 00
3 to 4 ft	,5	00	40 00
CERCIS. See also page 38.			
C. chinensis (japonica).			
JAPAN JUDAS. Strong growing; heavily			
laden with pinkish purple flowers in early			
Spring; handsome soft green foliage.			
2 to 3 ft. Heavy	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 28 \end{array}$		
o to Tit. Heavy 5 50	40	00	

		
CHIONANTHUS virginica. WHITE FRINGE. Large growing shrub with		
rich heavy foliage and lacy flowers.	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	\$6 50	
CITRUS trifoliata. HARDY ORANGE. Deep green wood and leaves; strong thorns. Rich in leaf or fruit. Useful for hedge or as a specimen plant. 2 to 3 ft		
3 to 4 ft 1 00	7 50	
CLETHRA alnifolia. SWEET PEPPER BUSH. Medium growing; white fragrant flowers in mid-Summer.		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 50 \\ 6 & 50 \end{array}$	\$35 00
COMPTONIA aspleni folia.		
SWEET FERN. Most useful for undergrowth and for shady locationsEach \$0 50	4 00	30 00
CORCHORUS. (See Kerria.)		
CORNUS, Dogwoods or Osiers. Also page 41 and 62.		
Strong growing shrubs particularly attractive for their wealth of flowers, as well as abundant berries and leaf coloring in Summer and Fall, and their bright colored branches in Winter.		
C. alba.		
SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. Flowers white; fruit blue; branches red; spreading.		
= 00 0 20	3 00	$\frac{24}{29}$ 00
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	32 00
C. amonum (sericea).		
SILKY DOGWOOD. Flowers white; fruit blue; branches deep red and spreading.		
2 to 3 ft	3 00	28 00
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$
5 to 6 ft. Heavy 1 00	6 00	20 00
C. mas.		
CORNELIAN CHERRY. Covered with bright yellow flowers in early Spring; tall, open growing.		
	5 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cc} 50 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$
C. paniculata.		
PANICLED DOGWOOD. Upright, tall shrub; flowers and fruit white on red stems.		
	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 ft	4 00	
2 to 3 ft.	5 00 7 50 15 00	40 00 50 00

CORNUS sanguinea.		
EUROPEAN RED OSIER. Flowers white; fruit black; branches bright red and upright.	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 50 3 to 4 ft. 60 4 to 5 ft. 75	4 00	\$24 00
C. stolonifera.		
NATIVE RED OSIER. Red bark; white flowers and berries. Excellent for waterside planting.		
3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 50 4 to 5 ft. 75 5 to 6 ft. 1 00	5 00	
C. stolonifera aurea.		
GOLDEN BARKED OSIER. Flowers white. Attractive when planted with the red twigged varieties.		
2 to 3 ft	4 00 6 00	32 00
CORYLUS americana.		
AMERICAN HAZEL. Tall growing border shrub; large dark green leaves; bearing hazel nuts.		
2 to 3 ft		
COTONEASTER. (See also Evergreen Shrubs.)		
C. Simonsii. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)		
CRATÆGUS. See pages 27 and 40.		
CYDONIA japonica.		
JAPANESE QUINCE. A medium growing shrub of great value for massing, garden, or hedge planting. The Spring branches are covered with dark green, glossy foliage, and in May the plant is a blaze of color.		
C. japonica—Red. 2 to 2½ ftEach \$1 00	6 00	
C. japonica atrosanguinea—Scarlet. 2 to 3 ft		
C. japonica candida—Cream. 2 to 3 ft 3 50		
3 to 4 ft 4 50		
C. japonica Nivalis—White 2 to 3 ft 3 50C. japonica sulphuria—Yellow. 2 to 3 ft 3 50	ı	
3 to 4 ft 4 50		
DESMODIUM penduliflorum.		
DESMODIUM. Drooping sprays of rosypurple flowers late in Summer. Useful for covering banks.		
3 to 4 ft	5 00	

DEUTZIA. Handsome flowered shrubs of low and		
medium height for the garden or border. The pretty flowers may be cut for house decoration in early Summer.		
D. gracilis.		
DWARF DEUTZIA. White flowers cover the entire plant. For edge of shrubberies.	Per 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in		2 02 200
D. gracilis rosea. Rose colored flowers. 15 to 18 in	5 00	
	0 00	
D. Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. Early bloomer; white flowers on upright branches.		
3 to 4 ft	5 00	\$40 00
D. scabra.		
DEUTZIA. Tall grower with double-white, bell-shaped flowers. Attractive foliage.		
3 to 4 ft		
5 to 6 ft		
D. scabra, var. Pride of Rochester.		
Tall; flowers tinted with pink.	_	
3 to 4 ft		
5 to 6 ft		
D. scabra, var. candidissima.		
Vigorous, graceful grower; double white flowers. One of the best.		
3 to 4 ft		
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$
	5 00	40 00
D. scabra, var. rosea plena.		
A strong grower with double flowers tinted rosy white.		
3 to 4 ft	3 50	28 00
4 to 5 ft	4 00	32 00
D. scabra, var. Waterii. Double pink.		
4 to 5 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	
·	3 00	
D. scabra, var. Wellsii. Double white flowers.	0.50	20 00
3 to 4 ftEach \$0 50	3 50	28 00
DIERVILLA sessifolia. (See also Weigelia.) SHRUBBY HONEYSUCKLE. Low, spreading		
shrub; attractive when massed on borders or covering slopes.		
	5 00	
D. trifida.		
LOW BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Low grower. Yellow flowers in Summer.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	

ELEAGNUS angustifolia.		
RUSSIAN OLEASTER. Silvery green foliage; yellow flowers and fruit make this tall shrub desirable for borders.	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft	\$5 00	
4 to 5 ft 1 00	6 00	\$50 00
5 to 6 ft	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \ 50 \\ 10 \ 00 \end{array}$	$60 00 \\ 75 00$
7 60 8 16 2 00	10 00	19 00
E. longipes (edulis).		
JAPANESE OLEASTER. Medium bushy grower; foliage gray green, fruit red. Plant among evergreens.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	
ELSCHOLTZIA Stauntonii.		
MINT SHRUB. Small shrub; aromatic bright green foliage, flowers lilac-purple in Autumn.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$0.75	4 00	32 00
EVONYMUS. See also pages 27 and 28 and Vines.		
E. alatus.		
CORKBARKED EVONYMUS. Of Japanese character; brilliant scarlet foliage and red berries in Fall; tall, handsome shrub.		
2 to 3 ft	8 50	
3 to 4 ft	12 00	
E. americana.		
BURNING BUSH.		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 50 \\ 4 & 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cc} 28 & 00 \\ 36 & 00 \end{array}$
E. europeus.		
SPINDLE TREE. Tall, erect shrub for border or evergreen planting; fruit bright scarlet.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$0 50 3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 50 \\ 4 & 50 \end{array}$	28 00 36 00
EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush).		
3 to 4 ft	7 50	
FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell.		1
Some of the first shrubs to bloom in Spring, its bell-shaped yellow flowers are always welcomed. With rich green foliage these tall graceful shrubs are particularly desirable for borders or masses, or on unsightly banks.	•	
F. fortunei.		
FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL. Bright yellow. 2 to 3 ftEach \$0 50	3 50	28 00
3 to 4 ft	4 00 5 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$

FORSYTHIA fortunei, var. aurea variegata.		
VARIEGATED GOLDEN BELL. Attractive		
when massed in front of evergreens.		Per 100
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 00	\$5 00	\$40 00
F. intermedia.		
GOLDEN BELL. Bright yellow flowers.	4 00	99 00
3 to 4 ft	$\frac{4}{5} \frac{00}{00}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \ 00 \\ \cdot 40 \ 00 \end{array}$
	0 00	10 00
F. suspensa. WEEPING GOLDEN BELL. Golden-yellow;		
branches prostrate. Especially good for		
slopes.	4 00	
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	
F. viridissima.	3 00	
GOLDEN TWIGGED GOLDEN BELL. Deep		
yellow flowers; dark green leaves remaining		
on branches later than other varieties.	9 50	90 00
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 50 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
4 to 5 ft 1 00	6 00	
GENISTA tinctoria.		
DYER'S GREENWOOD. Small shrub; erect		
olive-green branches covered with yellow flowers in Spring.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	
3 to 4 ft 1 00		
HAMAMELIS virginiana.		
WITCH-HAZEL. Tall shrub; yellow flowers		
in late Fall. For borders or in woods. 2 to 3 ft	F 00	
4 to 5 ft	10 00	
HIBISCUS syriacus.		
ROSE OF SHARON. One of the best known		
of the tall "old-fashioned" shrubs. Particu-		
larly valuable for its handsome flowers in hot mid-Summer. Use in masses or in formal		
situations. The standards are especially at-		
tractive. Good hedge plant.		
Boule de Feu. Red— 2 to 3 ft	5 00	
3 to 4 ft	5 00 7 50	
4 to 5 ft 1 50	10 00	
coelestis. Single Blue—		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \end{array}$	
4 to 5 ft 1 50	10 00	
Jeanne d'Arc. White-		
2 to 3 ftEach \$0 75	5 00	
Lady Stanley. Double. Blush-pink eye.	F 00	
2 to 3 ftEach \$0.75	5 00	
totus albus. White single flowers. 3 to 4 ft	5 00	
4 to 5 ft 1 00	7 50	
Violet Clair. Violet double flowers.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00 7 50	
4 to 5 ft 1 50	10 00	

HIPPOPHAEA RHAMNOIDES.	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft		\$32 00
4 to 5 ft		40 00
5 to 0 It	0 00	40 00
HYDRANGEA.		
Among the best flowering shrubs, valuable		
for their wealth of late Summer bloom. Advantageously used in front of taller shrubs.		
vantageously used in front of tailer shrubs.		
H. arborescens grandiflora.		
BANKS OF SNOW. Valuable for shady		
places; great clusters of white flowers in mid-Summer.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft	7 50	40 00
H. paniculata. SINGLE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA. Tall		
SINGLE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA. Tall shrub for the border; August flowers.		
2 to 3 ft	7 50	
5 to 6 ft. Heavy 1 50	10 00	60 00
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft	15 00	100 00
H. paniculata grandiflora.		
FALL HYDRANGEA. Large heads of white		
double flowers in late Summer, turning to bril-		
liant reds in Fall.	2 00	
2 to 3 ft Each \$1 00 3 to 4 ft 1 50	5 00 7 50	
	F 50	
H. quercifolia (oak leaf hydrangea).		
1½ to 2 ftEach \$1 00 2 to 3 ft 1 50	$\begin{array}{c} 8 & 50 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$	
2 (0 5 16	12 30	
HYPERICUM calcynum.	1	
SPREADING ST. JOHN'S WORT. Useful as		
a ground cover. Yellow bloom in summer.	0.00	F0 00
Each \$0 75	6 00	50 00
H. moseranium hybridum.		
GOLD FLOWER. Large yellow flowers on		
low graceful stem in mid-Summer. For edge		
of the shrub border or garden.	c 00	
1 yearEach \$0 75	6 00	
ILEX. See also pages 6, 28 and 29.		
I Sicholdii (cometa)		
I. Sieboldii (serrata). RED-FRUITED JAPANESE WINTER-BERRY.		
Of the many interesting introductions from		
Japan, this beautiful shrub stands out as pre-		
eminent for its wonderful display of bright		
red, holly-like berries, which thickly crowd every twig. It is of slow growth and capitally	•	
suited for planting in evergreen beds or		
borders, where its beauty is doubly enhanced.		
The berries remain till late in the winter. Plant with evergreens in border.		
2 to 3 ft	7 50	40 00
3 to 4 ft 1 50	10 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft 2 00	15 00	

VIRGINIA WILLOW. Low shrub; white fragrant flowers in Summer and bright crimson foliage in Fall.	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft Each \$1 00 3 to 4 ft 1 50	\$7 50 10 00	
KERRIA Japonica (globe flower). 3 to 4 ft		
LIGUSTRUM—PRIVET.		
Too much cannot be said about the usefulness of Privet about the grounds, as screens, hedges and in the border. Dark green foliage, white flowers and blue black berries all add to their attractiveness. Rapid growers, they make a quick screen or good hedge.		
L. chinensis (Chinese Privet). Of bushy habit with rich dark green foliage. 3 to 3½ ft Each \$0 50	3 00	\$24 00
	0 00	Ψ=1 00
L. ibota. SIBERIAN PRIVET. Upright; white flowers; black berries. The hardiest of all privets.		
2½ to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{cc}2&50\\3&00\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cc} 20 & 00 \\ 24 & 00 \end{array}$
4 to 5 ft Each \$0.50		
5 to 6 ft	5 00	
6 to 7 ft. Heavy	7 50	60 00
L. ibota, var. regelianum. REGEL'S PRIVET. Low spreading shrub; white flowers; black berries. Suitable for borders or hedges. 11/ 40 9 64	F 00	40.00
1½ to 2 ftEach \$0 75	5 00	40 00
L. intermedia. PRIVET. Strong growing, bushy shrub for shrubberies. White flowers; black berries.		
3 to 4 ft	4 00 6 00	32 00 48 00
L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Most universally used for hedges, but kills back in severe Winters north of Philadelphia. Some of the other varieties are preferable on this account.		
2 to 3 ft. Heavyper 1,000, \$80 00	2 50	15 00
3 to 4 ft. Heavyper 1,000, 100 00 4 to 5 ft. Heavy Each 50	3 50 4 00	$\begin{array}{cc} 20 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$
5 to 6 ft. Heavy	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \ 00 \\ 15 \ 00 \end{array}$	25 00
L. vulgaris.		
common privet. Tall, spreading shrub best adapted to shrubberies and naturalesque planting; white flowers, black fruit.		
3 to 4 ft	3 00	24 00
4 to 5 ft	4 00 6 00	32 00 48 00

LONICERA—BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.		
L. fragrantissima.		
FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall, open grower; fragrant white flowers, dark foliage till late in Fall. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. Heavy 6 to 7 ft. Heavy 1 50	Per 10 \$3 50 4 00 5 00 6 00 7 50	Per 100 \$28 00 32 00 40 00 48 00 60 00
L. Maackii.		
Of upright growth, bloom white, fading to yellow. Red fruit. 1½ to 2 ft	7 50	•
L. Morrowii.		
MORROW'S BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Medium height, drooping branches; white flowers and red fruit remaining all Fall.		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 00 \\ 4 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$	24 00 32 00 40 00
L. ruprechtiana. ORANGE FRUITED HONEYSUCKLE. Tall, twiggy bush; white flowers; orange red fruit. 3 to 4 ft	4 00 5 00	32 00 40 00
L. Standishii.		
STANDISH'S HONEYSUCKLE. Earliest of all; blush white fragrant flowers; scarlet fruit, semi-evergreen.		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 00 \\ 6 & 00 \end{array}$	32 00 48 00
L. tatarica rubra. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Tall; flowers and fruit crimson.		
3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 75 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 5 to 6 ft. 1 50	4 00 5 00 7 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \\ 48 & 00 \end{array}$
L. tatarica, var. alba.		
Tall; flowers white; crimson fruit. 2 to 3 ft.	3 00 4 00 5 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 24 & 00 \\ 32 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$
L. tatarica, var. gracilis.		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 00 \\ 4 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cc} 24 & 00 \\ 32 & 00 \end{array}$

LONICERA xylosteum.		
FLY HONEYSUCKLE. Strong grower of irregular habit; flowers yellowish-white; fruit dark red. 4 to 5 ft		Per 100
LYCIUM chinensis.		
MATRIMONY VINE. Spreading shrub valuable for bank planting; purple flowers in late Summer; red fruit. 2 to 3 ft		
MAGNOLIA. See pages 10, 44 and 45.		
MYRICA cerifera.		
BAYBERRY. A valuable shrub for poor or sandy soils and as a ground cover. Beautiful rich green foliage turning to purplish bronze tones in the Fall. Gray fruit in late Fall cover the stems in dense masses. Best known as the plant from whose fruit the Bayberry Candles are made.		
15 to 18 in. Bushy	$\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cc} 50 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$
PAVIA parviflora. (See Æsculus parviflora.)		
PHILADELPHUS—MOCK ORANGE. Ornamental tall-growing shrubs of the greatest value for garden and border planting. Large fragrant white flowers and dark green foliage.		
P. coronarius.		
FRAGRANT MOCK ORANGE. Tall, graceful shrubs; profusion of white flowers in June. 3 to 4 ft	5 00	40 00
P. coronarius speciosissimus.		
MOCK ORANGE. Very showy; flowers large, white, fragrant; tall growing.		
3 to 4 ft.	4 00 5 00 6 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \end{array}$
P. grandiflorus.		
Tall; very large white flowers.		04.00
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 00 \\ 4 & 00 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 24 & 00 \\ 35 & 00 \end{array}$

PHILADELPHUS Zeyheri.		
Tall shrub; fragrant showy white flowers. One of the best.	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft Each \$1 00		
PHYSOCARPUS opulifolia.		
NINE BARK. Quick growing, tall shrub, useful for screens; white flowers followed by bright red fruit in July.		
3 to 4 ft.	4 00 5 00 6 00 7 50	40 00 50 00
P. opulifolia, var. aurea.		
Showy yellow foliage, bronze in Summer and Fall; white flowers.		
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 50 \\ 4 & 00 \end{array}$	28 00
5 to 6 ft 1 00	6 00	40 00
PRUNUS amygdalus communis. (See also Trees.)		
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flowers in Spring. Suitable in flower border.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$1 00		
P. amygdalus communis rosea.		
FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive. 2 to 3 ft		
·		
PTELEA trifoliata.		
HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves; showy seed pods in late Summer.		
4 to 5 ft.	4 00 5 00 6 00	32 00 40 00 50 00
RHAMNUS cathartica.		
BUCKTHORN. Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedges or border. White flowers in		
June; black fruit. 2 to 3 ft		
5 to 6 ft	5 00	40 00
R. frangula.		
BLACK THORN. Tall, spreading; clean dark green foliage; fruit red, turning black.		
3 to 4 ft	5 00	
5 to 6 ft 1 50	7 50	50 00

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides.		
WHITE KERRIA. Medium height for border; single white flowers; shiny black berries through the Winter.	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	\$4 00 5 00 6 00	\$32 00 40 00 48 00
RHUS. See also page 52.		
R. copallina.		
SHINING SUMAC. Large shrub; shiny foliage turning crimson; scarlet fruit. Thrives in sandy soils.		
2 to 3 ft		
ROBINIA hispida.		
ROSE ACACIA. Medium height; pendulous rose flowers in late Spring. A pretty border shrub.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	
RUBUS odoratus.		
FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Medium height; flowers rosy purple in Summer. Excellent for shady places.		
2 to 3 ft	3 50	25 00
SAMBUCUS canadensis.		
ELDERBERRY. Quick growing; white flowers in flat panicles in mid-Summer followed by black fruit.		
.2 to 3 ft.	4 00	32 00 40 00
S. nigra, var. aurea.		
GOLDEN ELDER. Upright, with golden foliage. All will thrive in moist places.	۳ ۵۵	40.00
3 to 4 ft	5 00	40 00
SORBARIA sorbifolia.		
ASH-LEAVED SPIRÆA. Vigorous shrub, large compound leaves; white flowers in Summer.	~ 00	
2 to 3 ftEach \$0.75	5 00	
SPIRÆA.		
A species of shrubs useful in every place—in garden, lawn, about the house and at edges of border planting. They include medium and dwarf varieties, blooming from early Spring to mid-Summer.		
S. Bumaldi, var. Anthony Waterer.		
A medium grower; rose-pink flowers in Summer; for garden or borders.		
15 to 18 in	$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \end{array}$	

SPIRÆA, Reevesiana.		
A tall grower. Single white flowers in Spring. Similar to Van Houtteii.	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft. HeavyEach \$0 75 4 to 5 ft. Heavy		\$40 0 0 48 0 0
S. Reevesiana fl. pl.		
A tall double-flowered form.		
2 to 3 ft		30 00 40 00
S. thunbergii.		
Medium shrub; spreading branches; light green foliage; pure white flowers in earliest Spring.		
2 to 2½ ftEach \$0.75	5 00	40 00
S. Van Houtteii.		
BRIDAL BOWER. Medium height; of merit for lawn specimen or massing; white flowers in May.		
2 to 3 ft	4 00 6 00	32 00
STAPHYLEA colchica.		
BLADDER NUT. Tall growing; fragrant white flowers in late Spring; attractive seed pods.		
4 to 5 ft		
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa (Lace Shrub).		
2 to 3 ftEach \$0.75	4 00	32 00
STYRAX japonica. (See Trees.)		
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus.		
SNOWBERRY. Low, shade-loving plant; rose-white flowers in Summer; large white berries in Winter.		
2 to 3 ft		
S. vulgaris.		
CORAL BERRY. Dwarf shrub thriving in shade; coral-red berries persistent until late Winter.		
2 to 3 ftEach \$0 50	3 50	28 00

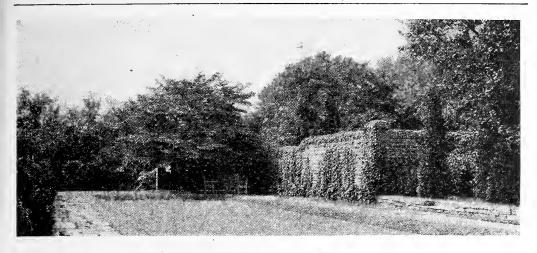
SYRINGA japonica. (See Trees, page 53.)		
S. Josikæa.		
HUNGARIAN LILAC. Tall grower; valuable for late purple flowers; dark green foliage. 2 to 3 ft	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$6 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	
S. Rothamagensis.		
ROUEN LILAC. Slim branches, delicate foliage; flowers intense violet blue.		
2 to 3 ft	4 00 5 00 7 50	
S. villosa.		
HIMALAYAN LILAC. Vigorous bush; late May bloomer, light purple in bud and white when opened, fragrant.		
2 to 3 ft		
S. vulgaris.		
COMMON LILAC. An old-fashioned favorite of well-proven worth.	40.00	
3 to 4 ft. Heavy Each \$1 25 4 to 5 ft. Heavy 1 50 5 to 6 ft. Heavy 2 50	$12 \ 50$	
S mulanata man alla		
S. vulgaris, var. alba. WHITE LILAC. Similar to type. White flowers and is a taller grower.		
2 to 3 ft.	8 50 12 50 15 00	75 00 100 00
NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS		
Charles X. Single reddish-purple.		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 50 \\ 16 & 50 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$	
Dame Blanche. White. 4 to 5 ftEach \$2 50		
Frau Bertha Dammann. Single. White.		
2 to 3 ft	8 50	
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double. White. 3 to 4 ft.	16 50	
Mme. Casimir Perier. Double. Cream. 2 to 3 ft.	8 50 16 50	

SYRINGA—Mme. Lemoinei. Double. White. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$2 00 4 to 5 ft. 3 50 5 to 6 ft. 5 00	Per 10 \$16 50 25 00	Per 100
Marie Le Graye. Single. White.		
2 to 3 ft	12 50 20 00	
Michael Buchner. Double. Pale Lilac. 3 to 4 ft Each \$2 50	20 00	
President Grevy. 4 to 6 ft. ClumpsEach \$5.00 to \$7 50		
Rubra de Marley. Single. Reddish Purple.		
2 to 3 ft		
Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Red.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 00 3 to 4 ft. 2 00 4 to 5 ft. \$2.50 to 5 00	8 50 16 50	
TAMARIX—Tamarisk.		
T. juniperiana (plumosa). Pink flowers. 5 to 6 ft	5 00	
T. odessana. Medium height; pink flowers July to September. 5 to 6 ft	5 00	
	. 0 00	
VACCINIUM corymbosum. HIGH BUSH BLUE BERRY. Handsome pinkish-white flowers; edible blue berries; will grow in moist or dry soils.		
1½ to 2 ft. Clumps Each \$1 75 2 to 2½ ft. Clumps 2 50 2½ to 3 ft. Very Heavy 3 50	15 00 20 00	
VIBURNUM acerifolium. DOCKMACKIE. Dwarf, spreading by root stems; white flowers; fruit black. Useful in shade places.		
2 to 3 ft Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft 1 00	4 00 6 00	\$32 00 48 00
V. carlesii. BOUVARDIA SHRUB. Dwarf; fragrant pinkish-white flowers blooming over a long period. An exceptional new garden sort.	00 50	
1½ to 2 ft Each \$2 50	22 50	
V. cassanoides. WITHE ROD. Flowers creanly white. Berries pink changing to blue. Excellent for waterside planting or the shrub border.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00 7 50 10 00	

VIBURNUM dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. Upright, Fall growing; white flowers; black fruit; foliage richly colored in Fall. 4 to 5 ft. Very Heavy Clumps Each \$1 00 Specimens. 5 to 6 ft. Clumps 2 50	Per 10 \$7 50 15 00	Per 100 \$60 00 100 00
V. dilatatum.		
JAPANESE BUSH CRANBERRY. Tall; white flowers; scarlet fruit. 2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft. 1 00	6 00 7 50	60 00
4 to 5 ft	10 00	80 00
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft\$3.50 to 5 00		
V. lantana.		
WAYFARING TREE. Tall; upright; fruit red changing to black. 2 to 3 ft	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft. Very Heavy 2 50	$20 \ 00$	
V. lentago. SHEEP BERRY. Tall; blue-black fruit; leaves glossy dark green.		
2 to 3 ft Each \$0 75	5 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft	$\frac{6}{7} \frac{00}{50}$	40 00
4 to 5 ft. Extra Heavy	7 50	50 00
Specimens. 5 to 7 ft. B. & B\$2.50 to 5 00		
V. molle. SOFT-LEAVED VIBURNUM. Medium height, upright; handsome foliage, fruit bluish-black. 2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 4 to 5 ft. 1 25 5 to 6 ft. 1 50 6 to 8 ft. 2 00	4 00 5 00 6 00 8 50 15 00	32 00 40 00 48 00 68 00 85 00
V. nitidum (Rare). Broad, spreading shrub with long, shining green foliage, handsome flowers and fruit rose color changing to black. The richest foliage of all shrubs. 3 to 4 ft	12 50	
V. opulus.		
HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. Medium height, upright bush. Fruit, scarlet in mid-Summer. 2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 75 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 5 to 6 ft. 2 50 Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. B. & B. \$5.00 to 10 00	6 00 7 50 10 00 20 00	40 00 60 00 75 00
V. opulus nana (Dwarf Viburnum).		
18 in. x 18 in	$12 \ 50$	
V. opulus, var. sterile. GUELDER ROSE. Medium height, upright; showy white flowers in large clusters. 2 to 3 ft	6 00 10 00	

VIRBURNUM prunifolium.		
BLACK HAW. Tall, spreading; handsome		
foliage; fruit bluish-black.	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	\$7 50	
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 10 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array}$	
5 to 6 ft	$\begin{array}{ccc} 15 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$	
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft	, ,,	
V. Sieboldii.		
Tall; upright; beautiful white flowers. Exceptionally effective foliage and bright red berries in mid-Summer.		
2 to 3 ft	$\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	
Specimens. 6 to 12 ft. Prices on application.	10 00	
V. tomentosum.		
SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. Medium		
height; handsome foliage; flowers white; fruit bluish black.		
2 to 3 ft Each \$0.75		\$40 00
3 to 4 ft. Heavy	$\begin{array}{cc} 6 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	48 00
5 to 6 ft. Heavy	$\frac{10}{20} \frac{00}{00}$	
V. tomentosum plicatum.		
DOUBLE JAPAN SNOWBALL.		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	
WEIGELIA (DIERVILLA)		
W. amabilis. White—		
2 to 3 ft		
4 to 5 ft	8 50	
W. candida. White— 2 to 3 ft	5 00	35 00
W. florida rosea. Rose Pink-		
2 to 3 ft	5 00	
4 to 5 ft 1 50	8 50	
W. japonica, var. rubra. Red— 2 to 3 ft	5 00	
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 00 \\ 6 & 50 \end{array}$	
W. Grænwegeni. Red in bud, opening White-	• • •	
4 to 5 ft	8 50	
W. Lavallei. Bright Crimson—		
5 to 6 ft	$10 \ 00$	
W. Mme. Contourier. White to Pink—	C 50	
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \ 50 \\ 8 \ 50 \end{array}$	50 00
W. Steltzneri. Dark Red—	0 00	00 00
4 to 5 ftEach \$1 50	8 50	
W. Van Houttei. Carmine— 2 to 3 ft	5 00	
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 00 \\ 6 & 50 \end{array}$	40 00
4 to 5 ft 1 50	8,50	$50 \ 00$
5 to 6 ft 1 75	10 00	6 0 00
W. Verschaffeltei. Pale Pink.		40.00
3 to 4 ft	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \ 50 \\ 8 \ 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 40 & 00 \\ 50 & 00 \end{array}$
XANTHORRHIZA apiifolia.	0 00	<i>5</i> 0 00
YELLOW ROOT. Dwarf shrub useful for		
ground cover and undergrowth. Thrives either		
in sun or shade in any soil	5 00	15 00

Per 10 Per 100



Vines, Climbing and Trailing Plants

Vines are an essential to every place—there are walls, fences, arbors, unsightly banks and odd corners to be covered. A selection for every purpose can be made from the following varieties.

ACTINEDIA polygama.

4½-in. pots	\$5	00	202 200
AKEBIA quinata. FIVE FINGERED VINE. Shiny foliage; clusters of small chocolate colored, fragrant flowers. First 10.55	-	0.0	
6-in. pots Each \$0.75	Э	00	
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. Rapid growing for fences, rocky slopes and banks; Fall foliage rich crimson.			
6-in. pots Each \$0.75	5	00	\$35 00
A. quinquefolia, var. Engelmanni. ENGELMANN'S CREEPER. Similar to previous sort, but will cling to walls. 6-in. pots Each \$0.75	5	00	35 00
· ·	อ	00	55 UU
A. tricuspidata (Veitchii). BOSTON IVY. Strong, clinging vine of rapid growth; gool Fall color. Best for walls. 3½-in. pots.		50	
4 and 5-in. pots; heavyEach \$0.75	Э	00	35 00
B. grandiflora. TECOMA. Large, brillaint orange red flowers.			
3 to 4 ft.; field-grownEach \$0 75	_{**} 5	00	
B. radicans. TRUMPET VINE. Strong climber with orange flowers in mid-Summer. 2 to 3 ft.; field-grown	4	00	
CELASTRUS scandens.			
BITTER-SWEET. Rapid growing; orange- yellow fruit. Its rank growth makes it useful on rough banks in billowy masses.			
3 to 4 ft.; heavy; field-grownEach \$0 75	5	00	25 00

OT TRACT		
CLEMATIS coccinea.		
RED CLEMATIS. Rapid growing, covered in Summer with coral-red flowers. 4-in. pots	Per 10 \$7 50	Per 100
C.—Large Flowering.		
Henryi, white; Jackmani, purple; Duchess of Edinburgh, white, double; Mme. Edouard Andre, red		
C. paniculata.		
BRIDAL BOWER. Rapid grower, handsome foliage, absolutely covered with white fragrant flowers in late Summer. 5-in. pots	5 00	\$40 0 0
C. virginiana.		
WOOD CLEMATIS. Similar to last, but more open grower. Use for banks and walls. 4-in. pots	5 00	
EVONYMUS. See also pages 27, 28 and 62.		
E. radicans. (Evergreen.)		
EVERGREEN CREEPER. For buildings or		
ground cover; slow growing. 2-year; field grownEach \$0 50	3 50	25 00
E. radicans variegata. (Evergreen.)		
VARIEGATED EVERGREEN CREEPER. Similar to last, but leaves variegated with creamy white and pink.		
2-year; field grownEach \$0.75	3 50	25 00
E. carrieri. (Evergreen.)		
CARRIER'S CREEPER. Large, handsome, glossy, evergreen leaf; climber for buildings and walls.		
2-year; field-grown	3 50 5 00	
E. vegetus. (Evergreen.)		
BROAD LEAVED CREEPER. Scarlet fruited, strong growing evergreen vine. Handsome foliage. Used as ground cover.		
2-year; field-grownEach \$0 50 3-year; extra heavy		25 00 30 00
HEDERA helix.		
ENGLISH IVY. Evergreen, strong growing, clinging vine. Use on walls or ground covering in shade.		
4-in. potsEach \$0 50	3 00	25 00
LONICERA—Honeysuckle.		
L. japonica, var. Halleana.		
Dark, glossy green foliage; fragrant flowers from July till Fall. One of the best as fragrant thick screen on lattice or porch.		0 - 00
4-in. potsEach \$0 50	3 00	25 00

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides.	
CLIMBING HYDRANGEA. Strong growing,	
clinging vine with handsome Hydrangea-like flowers. Strong plants in pots Each \$3 50	Per 10
VITIS—Grapes.	
Useful for covering rough walls, fences and trees; rapid growers; large handsome foliage.	
V. æstivalis.	
SUMMER GRAPE. Fruit small and black. Field grown Each \$0.75	\$5 00
V. Labrusca.	
FOX GRAPE. Fruit purplish-black to brown. Field grown	5 00
WISTERIA chinensis.	
CHINESE WISTERIA. Hardy climber with families of large violet-blue flowers. Trellis, porch and arbor work. 2 to 3 ft	
0 10 1 10	20 00
W. CHINENSIS STANDARDS.	
Large heads covered with violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage; for garden. Stems four feet high.	
Specimens. Standards. 5 to 6 ft.; 4 to 5 ft. stemsEach \$15.00 to \$20 00	
W. chinensis alba.	
WHITE WISTERIA. Same as above, but with white flowers.	
Heavy; field-grown; 3 to 4 ftEach \$2 50	20 00
W. Multijuga.	
A Japanese species. Immense panicles of deep purple.	
2 to 3 ft.; field-grownEach \$1 50	

Reeds and Grasses

BAMBUSA Metake. A fine semi-evergreen			Per 10
undergrowth Each	\$1	00	\$6 50
ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Clumps	1	00	6 50
EULALIA Japonica, and vars variegata, gracillima univittata, zebrina. Clumps.	1	00	6 50

Roses **CLIMBING ROSES**

\$1.00 each

American Pillar, pink.

Christine Wright, double-wild rose pink.

Dorothy Perkins, shell pink.

Dr. Van Fleet, flesh pink. Dr. Robt. Huey—intense deep crimson; exceptional foliage.

Lady Gey, cerise.

Palus Scarlet, scarlet.

Silver Moon, semi-double—pure white.

White Dorothy Perkins.

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES

\$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10

Not less than five plants of a variety at the ten rate

Bessie Brown, creamy white.

Carolina Testout, rose.

Fran Karl Druschki (H. P.), white.

General McArthur, bright crimson.

Gruss an Teplitz, crimson.

Hermosa, pink bedder.

Killarney, white. Killarney, pink.

Lady Pierre, deep copper salmon.

Lady Ursula, flesh pink.

LaFrance, light pink.

Laurent Carle, brilliant carmine.

Madame Edouard Herriot, coral red.

Madame Abel Chatenay, carmine rose.

Madame Leon Paine, silvery salmon, orange yellow shadings.

Mary, Countess of Ilchester, crimson. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Indian yellow.

My Maryland, salmon pink.

Ophelia, salmon pink.

Richmond, scarlet.

•		
THE TRAILING ROSE WICHURIANA. Its spreading branches form a carpet on slope or bank and form a background of shining green to the delicate white blossoms. 2 to 3 ft.; 2-year old	Per 10 \$6 00	Per 100 \$50 00
Gardenia (Hybrid Wichuriana). Bright yellow	6 50	
BUSH ROSES. In height from two to four feet, these roses find their place on the front of the shrub border where their blossoms in Summer and scarlet fruit and bright twigs in Winter add a pleasing note of color.		
Canina	3 50 8 50 3 50 7 50	
Rosa rugosa, var. Sir Thomas Lipton,		
double, pure white, 2 to 3 ft., heavy 1 00	7 50	
Rosa rubignosa, Sweet Brier 1 00	7 50	
Rosa setigera, Prairie Rose. 2 to 3 ft 75	5 00	
Spinosissima (Scotch Rose) 1 00	7 50	

Spinosissima (Scotch Rose) 1 00

7 50



Hardy Flowers in the Garden

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

HERE is a strong appeal in the gardens of old farm-house and cottage with the glowing yellow and orange Day-lilies, bright flowered Phlox and Peonies, and their show of hardy Chrysanthemums; a demonstration of the ease with which these plants are grown and the little care they require when one thinks how little time the busy country housewife can spend in gardening. The old-fashioned perennials have been enriched with many improved varieties and species, and every corner of the grounds can be kept bright throughout the whole growing season; the tall growing varieties can be effectively planted in the shrubberies, their flowers showing against the background of evergreen or shrub, and the lower sorts blending the edge of shrubbery and lawn in naturalesque borders, or the wood edge made gay with some of the Asters, Foxgloves, Ferns and many others.

Of flowering plants, two things are demanded—Varieties which will brighten our lawns and gardens, and which can be cut for house decoration—these hardy herbaceous plants reward us bounteously in both requirements. The height, color and flowering season of each variety are given in the following list. The tall growing varieties should be planted about eighteen inches apart and the lower-growing sorts about ten.

Quantities of 5 and 50 of a variety will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates, respectively; quantities of less than five plants of one sort are sold at the ten-rate, plus 50%.



Hollyhocks—which we grow by the thousand. Our present stock shows a beautiful assortment of colors

N. B. Less than 5 plants of a variety will be sold at the 10 rate \div 50%.

1 3 7 7 0 1		
ACHILLEA millefolium roseum, var. Cerise Queen. June to September. Amaranth-red. 1½ ft	Per 10 \$2 50	Per 100 \$15 00
A. ptarmica (The Pearl). All Summer. White.		
² ft	2 50	15 00
ACONITUM Fischeri. September. Blue. 3 to 4 ft.	3 50	25 00
AJUGA Genevensis. May. Bright blue. 6 in	2 50	18 00
ALTHÆA rosea (Hollyhock). July. Various colors. 4 to 6 ft	2 50	15 00
ALYSSUM saxatile compactum (Golden Tuft). May and June. Yellow. 1 ft	2 50	15 00
ANCHUSA Italica, var. Dropmore (Alkanet). New. May and June. Blue. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	20 00
ANEMONE japonica alba. Wind flower. 2 to 3 ft.	3 50	20 00
A. japonica rosea. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	20 00
A. japonica rubra. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	20 00
A. japonica, var. Whirlwind. White. Semi-double bloom. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	20 00
ANTHEMIS tinctoria (Chamomile). June to September. Golden Yellow. 2 ft	2 50	15 00

AQUILEGIA canadensis (Common Columbine). May to July. Scarlet and Yellow. 1 to 2 ft.	Per 10 \$3 50	Per 100
A. chrysantha. May to August. Golden yellow. 3 ft.	3 50	\$18 0 0
A. Mrs. Scott Smith's Long-spurred Hybrids	3 50	20 00
A. nivea grandiflora. April to June. White. 2 to 3 ft	3 50	18 00
ARABIS alpina (Rock Cress). April and May. White. 4 in.	2 50	15 00
ARMERIA maritima, var. splendens. Thrift. Summer. Rose. 9 in	2 50	15 00
ASTER Novæ Angliæ. September and October. Purple. 4 ft	3 50	18 00
A. Tataricus. October and November. Purple. 5 ft	3 50	18 00
BELLIS perennis. June. White and red. 6 in	2 50	1 5 00
BETONICA. (See Stachys.)		
BOLTONIA asterioides (False Chamomile). August and September. White. 4 ft	2 50	15 00
CAMPANULA media. Blue. 18 in	2 50	
C. persicifolia (Peach Bells). June and July. Blue. 18 in	2 50	
C. persicifolia. White	2 50	
C. trachelium (Coventry Bells). Purple. June and July. 3 ft	2 50	
CENTAUREA montana (Perennial Cornflower). June and July. Dark purple. 1½ ft	2 50	15 00
CERASTIUM tomentosum. June and July. White. 6 in.	2 50	15 00
CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (Plumbago). October and November. Blue. 6 in	2 50	15 00
CHELONE Lyoni (Turtlehead). August and September. Rose purple. 2 ft	3 50	20 00
CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Hardy varieties. Special list—page 82.		
CHRYSANTHEMUM leucanthemum hybridum (Shasta Daisies). Alaska. All Summer. White. 2 ft	2 50	15 00
CIMICIFUGA acerinum. August and September. White. 2½ ft	3 50	
CLEMATIS crispa (Leather-flower). June to September. Lavender. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS—POMPON VARIETIES

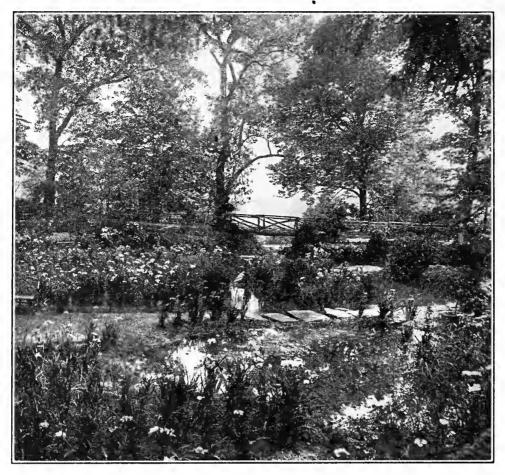
When frost has browned the other flowers of the garden, these hardy plants burst forth in a profusion of bloom, in colors which seem to catch the most delicate tints and shades of bronzing leaf and gorgeous autumn sunset, while some foretell the purest white of coming snow, and pink of purpling shadows.

Planted in the hardy garden, border or lawn at edge of shrubbery, they will yield a wealth of bright flowers in late autumn, and fill the house with cut flowers.

35c. each; \$2.50 per 10; \$15.00 per 100

- No. 1 Zillah Brett—Rose; centre petals yellow topped.
- No. 3 Inga—Dark red.
- No. 4 Richard—Dark rose; semi-double fringed.
- No. 6 Gold Dust-Deep yellow.
- No. 7 Marie Pollitte—Rose; semi-double.
- No. 8 Mrs. Holbrook Blinn-Rose.
- No. 9 Lynn Dowell-Dark pink.
- No. 10 Mary Low—Pale rose; fringed.
- No. 19 Cora—Golden bronze.
- No. 20 Rose Allanson-White, shading to rose.
- No. 22 Fred Peele-Rose.
- No. 28 Adele-Deep bronze.
- No. 29 Lizzie—Pink; small blooms.
- No. 31 Catherine Russell—Deep lavender.
- No. 33 Bright Bessie-Bright yellow.
- No. 34 Hugh—Rose; centre petals yellow topped.
- No. 35 Genevieve Lonas-Pink.
- No. 38 Jessie Patterson-Rose.
- No. 40 Mrs. Paul Powers-Pink; very large blooms.
- No. 253 Allentown—Bronze yellow.
- No. 257 Blushing Bride—Clear pink.
- No. 250 Canovia—Orange yellow.
- No. 166 Dupont D. Levue—Orange.
- No. 170 Fiberta—Canary yellow.
- No. 175 Globe d'Or-Canary yellow.
- No. 179 Harry Hicks-Soft pink.
- No. 180 Julia Lagrave—Dark bronze.
- No. 256 King Philip—Rose pink.
- No. 242 Louden—Purple.
- No. 252 Mrs. Porter—Bronze.
- No. 254 Old Homestead—Purple.
- No. 219 Perle—Rose lilac.
- No. 222 Prince of Wales-White.
- No. 225 Prince Victor—Dark maroon.
- No. 226 Regulus—Cinnamon.
- No. 229 Sir Michael—Yellow.
- No. 236 Veune Clicquot—Dark red; centre dark yellow.
- No. 240 Wm. Sabey—Canary yellow.
- No. 241 W. M. Westlake—Golden yellow; reddish tint.

CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). May and June. White. 6 to 9 in	Per 10 \$3 50	Per 100 \$25 00
COREOPSIS lanceolata (Tickseed). June to October. Golden yellow. 2 ft	250	15 00
DELPHINIUM Belladona. June. Blue 2 to 3 ft.	2 50	15 00
D. formosium. June. Deep blue. 3 to 4 ft	2 50	15 00
D. Chinense (Larkspur). July to September. Blue. 1½ ft	2 50	
DIANTHUS barbatus (Sweet William). May and		
June. Mixed colors. 1½ ft	250	15 00
D. deltoides (Maiden Pink). June and July. Pink. Creeping.	2 50	15 00
DIGITALIS purpurea (Common Foxglove). June		
and July. Mixed colors. 4 to 5 ft	2 50	15 00
D. purpurea, var. alba	250	15 00
EUPATORIUM ageratoides. White. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	18 00
FUNKIA subcordata, var. grandiflora. Septem-		
ber. White. Fragrant. 2 ft	5 00	
F. undulata, var. media picta variegata. July and		
August. Lilac. 1 ft.	250	
GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket-flower). June	0 = 0	15 00
to November. Yellow. 1½ ft	250	$15 \ 00$
GERANIUM sanguineum (Cranesbill). June to	0. 70	
September. Red. 1½ ft	3 50	
HELIANTHUS gigantaus (Sunflower). August to October. Pale yellow. 6 to 8 ft	2 50	15 00
H. Maximiliana. September. Deep yellow. 6 to 8 ft.	2 50	15 00
H. mollis. September and October. Golden yellow. 4 ft.	2 50	15 00
H. rigidus, var. Wooly Dodd. September. Deep yellow. 3 ft	2 50	15 00
HEMEROCALLIS Aurantiaca. June and July. Bright Indian yellow. 3 to 4 ft	2 50	
H. Dumortieri (Yellow Day Lily). June and July. Orange-yellow. 2 ft.	2 50	15 00
H. fulva, var. Kwanso fl. pl. (Double Orange Lily). July and August. Coppery yellow. 2½ ft	2 50	15 00
H. fulva, var. Thunbergii. August and Septem-	2 00	19 00
ber. Lemon-yellow. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft	2 50	15 00
HEUCHERIA sanguinea (Alum root). Coral red. 12 to 18 in	2 50	15 00
HIBISCUS Moscheutos, var. Crimson Eye. White. Crimson centre. 4 to 5 ft	2 50	15 00
HOLLYHOCKS. (See Althwa rosea.)		
IBERIS sempervirens (Candytuft). April and May. White. 6 in.	3 50	18 00
IRIS. Special lists—pages 84 and 85.	9 90	10 00
KNIPHOFIA obelisque. July and August. Saffron- yellow. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	
K. Pfitzerii (Flame Flower). July to October. Orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 ft	3 50	18 00
LYCHNIS Chalcedonica (London Pride). July to September. Vermilion. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	
L. coronaria (Rose Campion). June and July.		
Crimson. 1½ to 2 ft	3 50	18 00



A Very Satisfactory Way to Utilize an Old Pond Bed or Bog

JAPANESE IRIS (Iris Kæmpferi or lævigata)

50c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$25.00 per 100

Of all the Iris family none equal the Japanese. The large blooms, carried well above the foliage, are gorgeous in their coloring, which ranges from purest white to deep purples, indigo blues and mahogany red, between which there is a wonderful array of tints and mottlings. To see our collection a visit to Andorra in June is worth while; or better buy a full set.

Blue Danube No. 7. Deep indigo-blue with violet shadings.

Dinah No. 13. Purple flaked with white.

Goldbound No. 18. Pure white, six petaled.

Hanniball No. 21. Porcelain lined with rose purple and lavender.

Mahogany No. 26. Deep, velvety, mahogany red.

Mt. Hood No. 28. Violet-red shading deep blue toward center.

Neptune No. 30. Rosy-purple suffused with light blue.

Oriole No. 32. Purple amaranth.

Princess Clothilde No. 36. Ash gray blushed with purple.

Pyramid No. 38. Deep violet-purple veined with white.

Shadow No. 42. Deep blue shading to indigo.

Templeton No. 45. Violet-purple marbled with white.

Victor No. 49. Porcelain veined with blue.

IRIS SPECIES OF MERIT	Per 10	Per 100
IRIS atroviolacea. May. Dark violet. 2 to 21/2 ft.	\$2 50	\$20 00
I. cristata. April and May. Light blue. 6 in	2 50	15 00
I. Pallida, var. Dalmatica. June. Light blue. 3 ft.	3 50	20 00
I. Pallida, var. speciosa. June. Indigo-blue. 3 ft.	3 50	20 00
I. Pseudacorus. June. Yellow. 2 to 3 ft	2 50	$20 \ 00$
I. pumila, var. cyanea. Royal purple. May. 8 to 10 in	3 50	
I. Siberica. May and June. Bright blue. 1½ ft	2 50	15 00
I. Siberica, var. orientalis. May. Deep blue. 1½ ft.	2 50	15 00
I. Siberica. King of Blues. May. Blue. 1½ ft.	2 50	15 00
I. Siberica, var. sanguinea. May. Red. 1½ ft	2 50	15 00
I. Siberica. Snow Queen. May. White. 1½ ft.	2 50	15 00

FLEUR-DE-LYS OR HYBRID FLAG (Iris Germanica) 35c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$15.00 per 100

Bossnet No. 265. Tall; standard petals, purplish bronze; fall petals, purple.

Cengalti No. 251. Standard petals light blue, veined with dark blue; fall petals veined and purple tinted.

Celeste No. 273. Satiny blue.

Clarissima No. 266. Standard petals pale yellow; fall petals deep purplish maroon.

Cordelia No. 252. Standard petals pale blue; fall petals rosy pink.

Edina No. 253. Clear satin blue, marked with dark blue.

Eytheria No. 254. Tall; a very light purple tinted variety, veined with purple; very delicate.

Gazelle No. 256. Standard petals white, heavily frilled with clear blue; fall petals white, edged blue.

Hortense No. 257. Tall; light yellow, tinted with brown veins. One of the lightest varieties.

Hugh Block No. 270. Standard petals yellow; fall petals bluish bronze and yellow.

Jordeans No. 258. Delicate red lilac.

La Tristesse No. 271. Standard petals dull yellow bronze; fall petals veined with maroon, dashed with purple.

Mexicana No. 274. Dwarf. Standard petals yellow; fall petals veined with purple. Very distinct.

Penelope No. 260. Light bluish white, veined with violet; a striking and distinct variety.

Queen of May No. 261. Standard petals rosy lilac, veined with yellow. Tall. Distinct.

Rolandiana No. 275. Standard petals blue; fall petals reddishpurple.

Walneriana No. 277. Standard petals deep lavender-blue; fall petals clear bright blue.

Planting Perennials

HE first thing to be considered is the proper preparation of the soil. The beds, enriched with well-rotted manure, should be dug deep, especially if there is a clay bottom, which should be broken through to give the bed proper drainage and permit deep rooting of the plants, so that they will withstand the drought of summer.

LYCHINS viscaria, var. splendens. (German	1 Per 10	Per 100
Catchfly.) June and July. Pink. 15 in MONARDA didyma (Oswego Tea). July and	\$3 50	\$18 00
August. Scarlet. 2½ ft	. 250	15 00
M. didyma, var. Cambridge Scarlet. July and		19 00
August. Scarlet. 2 ft.	2 50	15 00
MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not). May and	i	
June. Light blue. Spreading		1 5 00
NIEREMBERGIA Rivalaris (Cup Flower). July to		10.00
September. White. Creeping		18 00
Evergreen. May and June. White		7 50
PAPAVER orientale (Oriental Poppy). June		• 00
Orange-scarlet. 2 ft	. 3 50	
PENTSTEMON barbatus (Beard-tongue). July	2 2	4 = 00
Scarlet. 2 to 3 ft	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15 00
P. Torreyi. June to August. Scarlet. 3 to 4 ft PEONIES. Special list—pages 87-88-89.	2 30	18 00
PHLOX Paniculata. Special list—page 89.		
P. amæna. May bright pink. 3 to 4 in	2 50	15 00
P. divaricata (Wild Sweet William). May and		
June. Lavender. 1 ft		1 5 00
P. subulata (Mountain Pink). May and June.		15 00
Rose. Creeping		15 00
Creeping	2 50	15 00
P. subulata, var. atropurpurea. May and June.		
Purple. Creeping	$2 \ 50$	15 00
P. subulata, var. lilacina. May. Lilac. Creeping	2 50	1 5 00
PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana (False Dragonhead).	9.50	15 00
August. Deep rose. 3 ft		19 00
P. virginiana, var. speciosa. August. Pink. 3 ft.	2 50	
PLATYCODON grandiflora (Bell Flower). July to October. Blue		15 00
P. grandiflora alba (White Bell Flower)		15 00
POLYMONIUM (Jacobs Ladder). Blue. May and		10 00
June	2 50	18 00
PRIMULA vulgaris (English Primrose). Canary		9
yellow. May and June	250	$15 \ 00$
RUDBECKIA laciniata, var. Golden Glow. July to	0.50	15 00
September. Yellow. 8 ft	250	15 00
R. Newani. August and September. Yellow. 1½ ft	2 50	15 00
R. purpurea (Purple Cone Flower). July to Octo-	- 00	10 00
ber. 3 ft	250	1 5 00
SEDUM album (Stonecrop). White. 6 in	250	15 00
S. acre (Golden Moss). May and June. Yellow.		
Spreading	2 50	15 00
S. sexangulare (Stonecrop). June and July. Yel-	2 50	15 00
low. 6 in	2 30	19 00
to 8 in	2 50	15 00
S. spectabile (Brilliant Stonecrop). September	_ 00,	20 00
and October. Rose. 12 to 15 in	2 50	20 00
S. spectabile, var. atropurpurea. September and		
October. Purplish crimson. 1½ to 2 ft	2 50	
S. telephoides. July and August. Pink. 1 ft	250	15 00
SEMPERVIVUM arachnoideum gnaphalium. Cobweb. Houseleek. Summer-red	9 50	15 00
S. finbriatum. Summer-red	$egin{array}{ccc} 2&50\ 2&50 \end{array}$	$15 00 \\ 15 00$
5. Impriatant. Daminer-red	4 90	19 00



Rich in Form and Color the Peony is a Fine Cut Flower

PÆONIA—PEONIES

Rich in an infinite variety of color, from white through tints of pink and rose, to darkest crimson, these hardy plants grace garden, bed or border with gorgeous bloom in May or June, and their fragrant flowers are most decorative when cut for the house or porch. Whether against a background of evergreens or shrub border, or in the garden, they yield a rich return in blossoms. They are best transplanted in August or September, but may be moved in very early spring, and should be planted about two feet apart in good ordinary garden soil.

We are making some changes in our extensive plantations of peonies, and can offer strong plants from some of the best varieties, in assortment, for Fall planting, at exceptional values.

Our Assortment of Mixed Colors \$4.00 per 10 plants; \$25.00 per 100 plants

DOUBLE PEONIES		
	Each	Per 10
Aglae Adamson. No. 352. Clear lilac, white cen-		
ter reflected lilac	\$0 75	\$6 00
Alba sulphurea. No. 509. Pure white with sul-		
phurish yellow centre	1 00	7 50
Ambrose Verschaffelt. No. 325. Purple-crimson,		
very full fragrant flower	1 00	7 50
Brennus. No. 337. Vivid crimson. Semi-double.		
Chas. Verdies. No. 455. Carmine flushed with		
violet. Dwarf. Late	1 00	7 50

	Each	Per 10
Caroline Matthiew. No. 468. Rich purple	\$0 75	\$5 00
Comte de Diesbach. No. 464. Purplish crimson	7 5	5 00
Duc de Cozes. No. 510. Deep rose-salmon centre	7 5	5 00
Duchesse de Nemours. No. 458. Very fine cupshaped bloom, sulphur-white with greenish reflex fading to pure white. Exceptionally pretty in the bud. Late and one of the best of the white sorts	1 50	10 00
Faust. No. 330. Flesh, lilac tinted and shading to buff, center clear buff. Well-shaped bloom. Free bloomer	75	5 00
Fulgida. No. 311. Deep purple-crimson	75	5 00
Gloire de Douai. No. 456. Purplish scarlet	75	5 00
Lady Bramwell. No. 305. Silvery rose, good size and substance, prolific bloom	7 5	6 00
Lady Dartmouth. No. 462. Pure white, centre sometimes spotted with carmine. Early	1 50	10 00
Louis Van Houtte. No. 516 (Calot). Bright purple-cherry, large, globular, full, fragrant-superb, late	75	5 00
Mme. Bollet. No. 312. Flesh rose with white		
reflex	1 50	10 00
Mme. Chaumy. No. 329. Satiny rose, centre flesh Mad. Courante. No. 316. Rich flesh color	$\begin{array}{c} 75 \\ 1 \ 00 \end{array}$	6 00 7 50
Mme. Coste. No. 348. Guard petals soft pink; tufted center, tinted glossy sulphur-white.	1 00	7 90
Extra	1 50	10 00
 Mad. Calot. No. 318. Buff; centre shaded rose Mme. de Verneville. No. 525. Anemone shape, broad guard petals, center very compact sulphur fleshy white, very early 	1 50	10 00
Mad. Ducel. No. 328. Salmon rose, striped silvery	1 90	10 00
white. Early. Dwarf	1 00	7 50
satiny tint, enormous flower	75	5 00
Mme. Pelissier. No. 342. Pink guard petals, light salmon rose center, very loose, showing seed pods	75	5 00
Mme. Vilmorin. No. 343. Guard petals blush, center peach blush flaked with crimson	75	6 00
Marie Houillon. No. 324. Light satiny rose	75	5 00
Modeste Guerin. No. 332. Cherry rose, large full globulous flower sweet	75	5 00
Ne Plus Ultra. No. 513. Peach, edged white	75	5 00
Rose Quintal. No. 333. Transparent carmine rose	75 '	5 00
Rubra Triumphans. No. 484. Dark purplish crimson. Semi double-mixed	75	
Sidonie. No. 327. Lilac-rose, shading darker to	75	5 00
Stentor. No. 437. Rose pink	1 50	10 00
Tricolor-grandiflora. No. 386. Salmon pink. Late.	75	5 00
Violacea. No. 521. Deep purple-violet	75	5 00

SINGLE PEONIES

The single varieties have been much neglected in favor of the double sorts, but they are quite as showy, especially for massing in the shrubbery borders, holding their blooms well above the foliage, giving flowers of delicate texture and color.

	Each	Per 10
Amiable. No. 415. Delicate rose pink	\$1 50	\$10 00
Comus. No. 401. Light purple	75	5 00
Eclat. No. 400. Purple. Wide petals	75	5 00
Josephine. No. 397. Bright rose	75	5 00
Lucrinus. No. 395. Rich crimson. Tall grower	75	5 00
Mardonius. Bright crimson. Dwarf grower	75	5 00
Medusa. No. 432. Rosy lilac	75	5 00

PHLOX PANICULATA—HYBRID PERENNIAL PHLOX

A succession of flowers of greatest beauty from early July until frost, in softest tones of pink and rose, salmon, mauve and silvery white in great panicled blooms, will brighten the hardy border of mixed varieties of Phlox. Easy of culture, and perfectly hardy, the plants can be used at the edge of shrub border or in the garden, spaced about eighteen inches apart.

Assortment in Mixed Colors of Our Selection \$10.00 per 100

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES

35c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100

Albatre. No. 101. White, dense panicles, dwarf.

Bacchante. No. 105. Dark crimson, shading lighter to centre.

B. Comte. No. 142. Intense purple-crimson.

Brantome. No. 106. Well-formed flowers grosseile red, violet centre.

Candeur No. 108. Pure white, extra dwarf.

Champs-Elysees. No. 110. Intense rich purple-crimson.

Eclaireur. No. 114. Flowers immense, crimson-purple with rosy starry centre.

Europea. No. 165. White, carmine eye.

F. G. Vonlassburg. No. 147. White.

General Chanzy. No. 117. Very bright dark salmon.

Girondin. No. 118. Dark carmine rose, blush centre.

Henri Murger. No. 119. Large, pure white; large carmine centre; very fine.

Independence. No. 120. White.

James Galloway. No. 123. Cherry red.

La Vague. No. 124. Silvery rose, large flowers.

Le feu du Monde. No. 127. Flame color, late.

Madam P. Langier. No. 128. Salmon pink, dark eye.

Miss Lingard. No. 149. Tall, early; fine, free flowering, white.

Peach Blow No. 167. Delicate pink with deep rose centre.

	Per 10	Per 100
SPIRÆA aruncus (Goat's Beard, or Meadow-sweet). June and July. White. 4 to 5 ft S. filipendula. July. White. 1½ ft S. Ulmaria fl. pl. June and July. White. 3 ft	\$3 50 3 50 3 50	\$18 00 18 00 18 00
STACHYS Betonica (Betonica rosea). July and	9 00	10 00
August. Rose. 1 ft	2 50	15 00
STOKESIA cyanea (Stokes' Astor). July to October. Lavender. 1½ ft	2 50	
THYMUS montanus (Thyme). May. Bright red. 4 in	2 50	15 00
TRADESCANTIA virginiana (Spiderwort). June to October. Purple. 2 ft	2 50	1 5 00
TROLLIUS europeus (Globe Flower). Yellow. 1½ ft	2 50	18 00
VERONICA longifolia, var. subsessilis. August to November. Deep blue. 1½ to 2 ft	3 50	
V. rupestris (Rock Speedwell). June and July. Blue. Spreading	3 50	18 00
V. spicata. June to September. Bright blue. 1½ ft	3 50	18 00
V. virginica. August to September. White. 4 ft.	3 50	18 00
VINCA minor (Periwinkle). May. Bright blue. Spreading	2 50	15 00
HARDY FERNS		

50c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$25.00 per 100

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). 1 to 2 ft. Moist, shaded positions.

ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). 1 to 2 ft. Evergreen. Dry or moist soils in shady places.

A. Felix-mas (Male Fern). 2 ft. Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.

A. Goldianum. 2 to 4 ft. Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.

A. marginale. Evergreen. 1 to 2 ft. Shaded positions, dry or moist soils.

ASPLENIUM Filix-formina (Lady Fern). 2 to 3 ft. Open or shaded positions, in moist or dry soils.

BOTRYCHIUM virginianum (Moonwort). 6 to 12 in. Shaded positions, moist or dry soils.

DICKSONIA punctilobula (Boulder Fern). 2 to 3 ft. For open positions; forms large plantations.

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 1 to 2 ft. For open planting and wet soils.

O. Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). 2 to 4 ft. For open positions, dry or moist soils.

OSMUNDA gracilis (Flowering Fern). 2 to 4 ft. Open or shaded positions, and moist soils.

O. Claytoniana. 2 to 5 ft. For open plantings, dry or moist soils.

O. cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 2 to 5 ft. For open or shaded positions, in wet soils.

WOODSIA obtusa. 6 to 12 in. Shady places, in moist soil.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Chain Fern). 1 ft. Open or shaded positions, in moist soils.

5 00

5 00

1 50

Each \$0 75

The Home Fruit Garden

To meet a demand for fruit trees in larger sizes than those ordinarily offered by the fruit nuserymen, we have grown a limited quantity of trees of the best varieties in large sizes, which will obviate the long wait for trees to come into bearing. List and prices on application.

Abbreviations.—Summer (s), Fall (f), Winter (w).		
APPLES. Two-year-old trees of the following varieties. Each \$1 50 \$ Yellow Transparent (s), Red Astrachan (s), Maiden's Blush (f), Fallawater (f), Grimes Golden (f), Graven- stein (f), Jonathan (f), Smokehouse (f), Stayman's Wine- sap (w), Rome Beauty (w), York Imperial (w), Delicious (w), R. I. Greening (w).		
CRAB APPLES. Two-year-old trees of the following varieties. Red and Yellow Siberian, Transcendent, Hyslop. Each \$1 50 Extra heavy grades. List and prices on application.	12	50
CHERRIES, Sour (Dukes and Morellos). Early Richmond, May Duke, Late Duke, Montmorency, 5 to 6 ft. Each \$2 00 Large Sweet (Hearts and Bigarreaus). Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Napolean Bigarreau, Schmidt's Bigarreau, Windsor. 5 to 6 ft		
PEACHES. Belle of Georgia, Crawford's Late, Fitsgerald, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Free, Stump the World, Carmen, Champion, Elberta. Fox Seedling. 5 to 6 ft	. 7	50
PEARS. Two-year-old trees, 4 to 6 ftEach \$1 50 Bartlett (s), Seckel (s), Duchess d'Angouleme (f), Warden Seckle (f), Flemish Beauty (s), Beurre d'Anjou (w), Howell (w), Lawrence (w), Shelden (w). Extra large trees. List and prices on application.	12	50
PLUMS. Two-year-old trees of the following varieties. Each \$1 50 Giant Prune, Imperial Gage, Green Gage, Lombard.	12	50
QUINCES. Three-year-old trees—Champion and Orange. Each	1	50
SMALL FRUITS		
BLACKBERRIES. Eldorado, Rathbun, Wilson Junior, per 100, \$7 50	Per \$1	10 50
CURRANTS. Red; Cherry, Fay's Prolific. White; White Grape	5	00

GOOSEBERRIES. Red; Houghton, Industry. Green; Downing, Smith's Improved

Catawba, Delaware. White; Pocklington, Niagara.

RASPBERRIES. Black; Gregg. Red; Cuthbert, Ruby. Yellow; Golden Queen.....per 100, \$7 50

Black; Concord, Moore's Early, Warden. Red;

Our Friends the Birds

7 ITH what keen delight do we look forward to the first songbirds, those harbingers of spring, which seem to bear to us the promise of opening bud and busy activities of reawakening life; but how little do we sometimes appreciate what added enjoyment might be ours at all seasons of the year if in our plantings we provided a little more thoughtfully for the reception of our cheery neighbors! The Bluebirds and Cedar Waxwings will appreciate a group of Cedars or Junipers for their little households, and the Catbirds, Finches and Song Sparrows will fill our shrubberies with their calls and songs if we but plant trees and shrubs where they may conveniently feed. All these feathered neighbors repay us in more than a pleasurable way for they will help us keep in check all the insect enemies of our trees and gardens.

Let us remember that the birds like to hide their nests away in masses of trees, shrubs and thickets, where they can find cool and shadow in the hot summer, and that the thick-growing evergreens give them protection in Winter. The list of plants which follows will attract birds of many sorts and will keep them with us long into the Fall and early Winter and provide the needed protection, seeds, and berries for those that stay with us through the long Winter months.

Deciduous Shrubs

Spice Bush.

Barberry.

Sweet Shrub.

Sweet Pepperbush.

Siberian Red Osier.

Cornelian Cherry.

Panicled Dogwood. Silky Dogwood.

Strawberry Bush.

Spindle Tree.

Japanese Winterberry.

European Privet.

Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle.

Red Chokeberry.

Buckthorn.

Black Elderberry.

Coral Berry.

Snowberry.

Blueberry.

Withe-rod.

Arrow-wood.

Sheepberry. High-bush Cranberry.

Black Haw.

Siebold's Viburnum.

Evergreen Trees

American Holly.

Japanese Holly.

Canadian Juniper.

Red Cedar.

Ground Savin.

Evergreen Shrubs

Japanese Yews.

Canadian Yew.

Evergreen Thorn.

Himalayan Quince Berry.

Deciduous Trees

European or Black Alder.

Shad-bush or Service Berry.

European Bird Cherry.

Wild Black Cherry.

White-flowering Dogwood.

Scarlet Thorn.

Cockspur Thorn.

Sweet Magnolia.

White Mulberry,

Staghorn Sumac.

Smooth Sumac.

European Mountain-Ash.

How to Plant and Care for Trees

N ARRIVAL, the trees should at once be unpacked, and if the material cannot be promptly planted, it should be "heeledin." Dig a trench of sufficient width and depth to accommodate the roots without bending them. In this trench set the trees close together, cover the roots with soil, mounding it up along the line of the trench, so that it will turn off the water in case of heavy rains. This is of special importance where trees must remain heeled-in any length of time. If the trees can be planted at once, the most important point is:

The Preparation of the Hole. This should be dug at least one foot wider all around than the spread of the roots of the tree to be set, and in good soil should be from 15 to 24 inches in depth, unless for a very large specimen, when it should be proportionately deeper. In case the soil is not good, a much larger hole should be excavated and filled with good soil. Should the planting space be in a clayey soil, the bottom of the hole should be loosened up; if possible, dig entirely through the clay. If not, dig deep enough to fill in with stone or some loose material that will insure drainage.

Kind of Soil. We are frequently asked what kind of soil to use and with what to enrich it. Just here we would emphasize the fact that too much care cannot be taken with the preparation of the hole for planting. It is absolutely necessary that the tree be given a quantity of good soil if one would attain satisfactory results. The very best soil obtainable is that from an old meadow where the rich top-soil and sod can be stripped and thrown together. It is always advisable, where much planting is done, to have a compost heap prepared the season previous by putting soil and manure in alternate layers, and have the pile turned two or three times. When either of these kinds of soil is not possible, old thoroughly rotted manure can be mixed with the soil for planting.

When Setting the Tree, take care that all broken portions of roots are cut off in a clean, careful manner; then set the tree, spreading the roots in a natural position, taking care that the small fibres are not twisted or crowded. Fill in with good soil, which should be worked carefully under the roots so that no spaces remain unfilled. Be careful not to plant too deep. The tree will generally show by the soil-mark on its bark the depth at which it stood in the nursery, and it should not be set more than 2 or 3 inches deeper. As the soil is filled in, it should be carefully trampled until quite firm, and when the hole is filled within an inch or two of the top, the last of the soil should be spread without trampling.

After Planting. As soon as the hole is filled and the tree has been properly and firmly set, spread over the surface a layer 3 or 4 inches thick of either old or fresh manure. This layer should extend a foot or two beyond the line of the newly filled hole, and this mulching is important, as it will help to hold the moisture, and moisture is, after careful planting, the most important aid to insure success.

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HIS catalogue is based on a careful survey of our Nurseries taken every Summer and Winter, and the stock listed herein is growing at Andorra Nurseries in the sizes and varieties shown, so that one is enabled to select his requirements in exact sizes for the special purpose at hand, with the full assurance that the plants will be freshly dug (not taken from storage cellars or jobbers' packing cases) and properly packed ready for shipment for long distances, with the assurance of success after transplanting.

For the convenience of our patrons, the catalogue is arranged in groups as shown below, the species being alphabetically listed under their botanical names, as the common names vary

greatly in different parts of the country.

The following index will serve for ready reference to Trees, Shrubs and Plants, not only by the botanical names, but by the common names as well.

In addition to the items listed, we have many varieties in quantities too small to offer in a general list; if you do not find the item in this list which you require, write us about it.

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Send Your Orders Early

Spring will be here quickly—it will be an "early season."

Orders placed early permit you to plant your trees and shrubs in time for them to get set before the hot days come.

Flowering trees — Apples — Dogwood — Sweet Magnolia will add greatly to the beauty of your planting.

We will aid you in selecting the right varieties.



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